

Nyerere Warned of Retaliation

Amin Says Tanzania, Zambia Back Plan to Invade Uganda

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 14 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda has accused Tanzania and Zambia of supporting plans by Milton Obote, the man he overthrew in 1971, to mount an invasion attempt against his country. He has warned that he will not only retaliate but strike deep into Tanzania.

He warned President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania that if he was forced to repulse an invasion by Obote forces from Tanzania, he would hold on to any territory he captured and would not entertain any mediation from outside.

In Dar es Salaam last night, Tanzania denied Gen. Amin's allegations. A government statement said that Tanzania adhered strictly to the Mogadishu accord, under which relations are to be normalized between the two countries, and had no plans to attack Uganda.

Telegram to OAU

Gen. Amin made his accusations in a telegram to President Mohammed Barre of Somalia, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, who helped negotiate the Mogadishu accord—a five-point peace pledge between Uganda and Tanzania in 1972 after Gen. Amin's forces defeated an attempted invasion by Obote supporters. During the invasion attempt, Ugandan planes bombed Tanzanian areas.

Gen. Amin, according to Kampala radio, warned that Uganda was not as weak as it had been in 1972.

Gen. Amin said Uganda would not strike first against its neighbors, but if Mr. Nyerere continued to encourage the forces plotting against Uganda, action would be carried inside Tanzania to the towns of Bukoba and Mwanza, on Lake Victoria, and to Tabora—about 100 miles inside Tanzania.

Kampala radio said that Gen. Amin today visited the 2d Simba Suicide Mechanized Regiment at Masaka. The regiment is responsible for defense of the area bordering Tanzania.

He told the troops that any Tanzanian spies captured were to be "dealt with" in the area, without bringing them to Kampala.

He said his own spies reported that the men of the Tanzanian Army did not want to invade

U.S. Said Cold To Arab State

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raci prefers to move with Egypt first to keep up the momentum achieved by the U.S.-engineered disengagement accord.

Palestinian Recognition

BEIRUT, July 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union is expected to formally recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization during guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat's visit to Moscow, Palestinian sources said yesterday.

Mr. Arafat also is expected to meet for the first time with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and negotiate a Soviet-Palestinian treaty of friendship and cooperation, the sources said.

Guerrillas in Cairo

CAIRO, July 14 (AP).—Eight Black September guerrillas convicted by a Sudanese court of killing two American diplomats last year are in Egypt, but reports conflict on whether they are in prison or under house arrest awaiting transfer to another Arab country.

Sources in the Egyptian Interior Ministry say that the eight are "guests of the government, living in houses in Cairo. Their movements are under the control of the government."

Senior western sources say, however, that the Cairo government has told them that the eight, as well as five guerrillas who blew up an American jetliner at the Rome airport in December, are in jail.

3 Arabs Sentenced

GAZA, Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, July 14 (UPI).—An Israeli military court sentenced three local Arabs today to life imprisonment for killing two fellow refugee-camp inhabitants at the behest of a guerrilla group.

The court president, Maj. Reuven Heller, told the court that he was sorry the death sentence could not be imposed on the defendants, Mohammed Salah Al-Rubul, 24; Haled Oud Matrar, 22; and Farouk Mohammed Abu Hassan, 24.

French Farm Prices Protested at Deauville

DEAUVILLE, France, July 14 (AP).—Sunbathers at this resort were disturbed today by a small herd of cows led by about 200 farmers from the surrounding countryside in a demonstration against low farm prices.

The farmers, some of them on tractors, drove the cows over the beach to Deauville's city hall. The mayor, Michel d'Ornano, is a minister in the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Some of the farmers carried banners proclaiming "The Spirit of 1789—the year of the French revolution, the 150th anniversary of which was celebrated today."

Israel Expects Border Fence To Slow, If Not Stop, Raiders

By Terence Smith

MALIKIYA, Israel, July 14 (NYT).—The dense coils of concertina wire are studded with tiny razor blades and rooted to the ground by iron stakes. The 12-foot-high hurricane fence is alive with electric warning devices and topped with strands of barbed wire.

Both are being strung for 50 miles across the length of Israel's northern frontier as part of a major new defensive system designed to seal the Lebanese border against infiltration by Arab guerrillas.

Work on the elaborate new fence began two months ago and is expected to take several more weeks to complete. Similar obstacles are already in place along the Syrian and Jordanian borders.

The objective, according to Israeli military sources, is to make it as difficult and as dangerous as possible for small guerrilla units to cross from their bases in southern Lebanon into northern Israel. Four such squads have made it in the last three months and 51 Israelis have died in the ensuing attacks on civilian settlements.

"We realize it's impossible to seal the border completely," an Israeli major who commands the frontier force near this border kibbutz told a visitor recently. "But this fence will at least slow a terrorist down. If the system works properly, we'll be able to kill him before he manages to cut his way through."

The decision to go ahead with the construction of the fence was made shortly after the guerrilla attack on Kiryat Shmona on April 11, in which 18 Israelis were killed. The three guerrillas who carried out that assault simply climbed over the six-foot chain-link fence that existed along the border at the time and made their way into the town before their tracks were discovered.

To accomplish the same thing today, the guerrillas would have to cut their way through as much as 12 yards of densely coiled concertina wire. It is a new variety of anti-personnel wire, imported from Germany, with the cutting edges provided by thousands of tiny razor blade fragments rather than simple barbs.

"This wire will at least make a terrorist stop and think before he tries to go through it," the Israeli major said, gingerly fingering one of the coils being installed near here.

Once through the blade wire, an infiltrator would encounter a 12-foot fence topped with conventional barbed wire. This fence is sensitized with an electronic warning system that will trans-

Simon Holds Talks in Cairo

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him also to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Tomorrow, Mr. Simon will go by train to Alexandria for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat at Mr. Sadat's seaside villa at Mamoura.

Mr. Simon's visit was announced by President Nixon and President Sadat during their talks here a month ago. The Presidents' joint declaration pledged the United States to "help strengthen the financial structure of Egypt."

Members of the U.S. delegation reported that in his talks with Mr. Hegazy, the secretary raised the idea of a U.S.-Egyptian institute for feasibility studies for projects that Egypt would like to see financed or carried out by foreign concerns.

The secretary also noted the need for better basic statistics and indicated that the administration would be willing to help with this problem, his aides said.

Mr. Simon said that, if requested, the United States would put financial experts at the disposal of the Egyptian Finance Ministry.

Israeli Guard Fined

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—A security guard aboard an El Al airliner was fined \$75 (\$150) Friday on charges of possessing a gun and ammunition at London's Heathrow Airport.

French Phone Outlook

PARIS, July 14 (Reuters).—France's telephone shortage will not improve for 10 years, Pierre Jolani, secretary of state for postal services, has warned.



Gen. Idi Amin

Reds Attack During Voting In S. Vietnam

Overrun 2 Villages, 15 Militia Outposts

SAIGON, July 14 (UPI).—Viet Cong forces made a bid to wreck nationwide municipal elections today with concerted attacks in the Mekong Delta and bombardment of polling stations elsewhere, military sources said.

The sources said two villages and 15 militia outposts in the population delta were overrun in the heaviest Communist attacks there in months.

They said the Communists mounted 164 ground and shelling attacks during the nine hours that the polls were open, killing 54 civilians and wounding more than 70. The heaviest attacks were in Quang Ngai Province, 300 miles north of the capital, where 13 persons were killed and 33 wounded.

The rebels captured Phuoc Phu, a village of 3,500 persons, 105 miles southwest of Saigon, and Ban Tan Dinh, with 7,500 residents, 120 miles southwest of the capital.

Polling in Saigon

In Saigon, polling went smoothly. About 7.2 million persons must vote by law for 61 municipal councils.

Radio Hanoi called the elections "a farce," and said they were illegal under the Jan. 27, 1973, Vietnam cease-fire agreement, which guaranteed the Viet Cong legal political status.

Known Communists and neutralists were barred from running or voting.

The councils have only an advisory function.

Cambodia Report Gains

PHNOM PENH, July 14 (AP).—Cambodian government forces yesterday retook a key outpost southwest of Phnom Penh, while on the country's other war fronts, fighting decreased markedly, the high command reported today.

The command claimed that 22 Khmer Rouge rebels were killed and three others captured. It listed government casualties as one dead and 14 wounded.

Souvanna's Health Better

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 14 (AP).—Premier Souvanna Phouma, who suffered a mild heart attack Friday, was in a "very satisfactory" condition today, the Laotian government said.

The 73-year-old leader had suffered "a physical lapse due to overwork," the statement said. His half-brother, Prince Souphavong, today came to Vientiane from the royal capital of Luang Prabang to see him.

An American heart specialist, who arrived last night aboard a special U.S. Air Force DC-9 hospital plane, is among the physicians treating him.

Policy Goals Remain Obscure

Faceless Greek Regime Seems to Be Adrift

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, July 14 (NYT).—Under Papadopoulos, the opposition went underground, an Athenian said. "Now the government is underground."

The analogy is apt. The military plotters who toppled Premier George Papadopoulos more than seven months ago resemble most underground movements: furtive, faceless, relying heavily on terror to achieve their ends.

But even now, those ends remain obscure. As a politician complained: "No one knows what their criteria are, what they're aiming at. The whole machinery of government is very weak. No one can take any initiative because he can't be sure what the response will be by the ultimate controlling authority."

The scanty information available indicates that the civilian government, headed by Premier Adamantios Androussopoulos, handles only routine matters. The real power lies with Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the mysterious and ruthless chief of the military police, and a group of lower-level officers. Recently, the three top officials in the Foreign Ministry resigned, reportedly because they had become disillusioned with the military's meddling in policy matters.

Labor Leader Held

Tales of torture continue to surface. The latest report involves Tony Ambatello, a Communist organizer and leader of the Seamen's Union. Although he was arrested in February, neither his lawyer nor his doctor has been allowed to see him. According to his wife, Mr. Ambatello saw his brother briefly last month and groaned in pain when they embraced.

Virtually any dissent is crushed immediately. Last week alone, the government shut down a newspaper in Crete, expelled a Dutch journalist and ordered Dimitrios Papapoulos, the president of Greece's last parliament, to stand trial on charges of disseminating "anti-national propaganda."

This repression is linked to a vague but powerful feeling among many officers that traditional values are crumbling, mocked by the sophisticated world of Athens and the universities.

Internationally, the Ioannidis

group expresses a strident nationalism by beefing up its military arsenal, strengthening its ties to the Arab world and asserting its independence from its old patron, the United States.

It has also been stirring up trouble in Cyprus for Archbishop Makarios, who to the Athens regime, is a "crypto-Communist." The archbishop has ordered the removal of about 600 Greek military officers, who command the Cypriot forces. And Athens has been plastered with officially sponsored posters denouncing Makarios as a "power-hungry monk" and accusing him of "treason against the Greek nation."

Relations Cooler

The U.S. Congress has been pressuring the State Department to demonstrate less public support for the regime and relations between Washington and Athens have cooled. But Washington's basic policy remains unchanged:

Security arrangements must not be jeopardized by offending the Greeks.

The discovery of oil near the island of Thassos ignited a flurry of exploration in the Aegean and renewed an old feud with Turkey. The eastern part of the sea, sprinkled with Greek islands, some only a few miles from the Anatolian mainland. Both countries claim the right to explore for oil in this region and in recent weeks have been staging menacing naval maneuvers. Any real clash could damage NATO, but most diplomats expect the other allies to step in before the dispute explodes.

But despite all these factors, the prospects for change seem slight. Most Greeks are leading fairly comfortable, undisturbed lives. Despite inflation, economic problems have roused few of them to anger. Political liberty and free speech concern mostly the educated elite. There is talk about the rebellion in Portugal, but that happened after 48 years of repression and almost a generation of war in Africa.

The active opponents of the regime are tired and intimidated. Most of them still remember the horrors of the civil war in the 1940s and worry that armed resistance would lead not to democracy but to chaos.

Pravda Criticizes Consumer Goods Lag in Ukraine

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP).—The Communist Party Central Committee sternly criticized the Ukraine and its leaders today for failing to produce enough consumer goods.

A Central Committee editorial in the party newspaper Pravda said the plan for commodities "has not been fulfilled for three years" and singled out such shortcomings as lagging production of cotton fabrics, footwear and knitwear; low quality goods and obsolete designs.

The Ukraine, with an area larger than France and a population of nearly 50 million, is the Soviet Union's second-largest republic.

Although Pravda did not mention names, it took to task Ukrainian party and economic organizations.

The shortcomings in the consumer sector exist on a nationwide scale, but the Central Committee chose to single out the Ukraine.

Economic statistics issued so far this year show production in the Ukraine no worse than in many other republics, including the Russian Federation, the country's largest.



Refugees gather beside a pot of rice as Cambodian government soldiers prepare to distribute food at Neak Luong, 30 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. More than 10,000 Cambodian civilians are believed to have fled the Prasat Tayo area, which is controlled by insurgents.

Seoul Military Court Doooms 7 More Over Demonstrations

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 14 (WP).—A poet, Kim Chi Sa, and six leaders of recent anti-government student demonstrations in South Korea were sentenced to death by a military court for encouraging the student demonstrations. Fifteen persons, including student leaders, have been sentenced to life imprisonment in two related trials.

More than 20 persons, including leaders of the Korean Christian Student Federation, were given prison terms of 15 or 20 years. Two Japanese citizens, including a free-lance journalist, are being tried separately in the student demonstrations. The Japanese ambassador to South Korea and the South Korean ambassador to Japan were recalled yesterday for consultations by their governments in advance of sentencing expected early this week.

In a related development, a former president of South Korea told reporters in Seoul that he has been summoned to the military court-martial Tuesday on four charges stemming from his contribution of \$1,000 to student activists.

Earlier last week seven older political activists said to have

been members of an outlawed "People's Revolutionary party" were sentenced to death by a military court for encouraging the student demonstrations. Fifteen persons, including student leaders, have been sentenced to life imprisonment in two related trials.

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"All I did is to tell young people who are patriotic who wanted to do something for the nation," said 76-year-old Poom Yoon, who was President of Korea from 1960 to 1961, before the take-over by the military junta headed by Mr. Park.

Mr. Yoon, who ran unsuccessfully against Mr. Park for the presidency in 1963 and 1967, said Friday that he was not accused of his support of student activities and charged that "this Park regime, which considers patriotic and democratic acts to be against the nation, is a cruel regime."

Russians Hide Japan Over U.S. Okinawa Bases

MOSCOW, July 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star chided Japan today for continuing to permit the operation of U.S. bases and aerial reconnaissance units on Okinawa.

The article appeared to be an indirect response to a request by the Japanese Foreign Ministry on Friday that the Soviet Union cancel a shelling and bombing exercise scheduled to begin tomorrow in waters near Japan.

Tokyo has informed Soviet authorities that the projected target practice would pose serious problems for Japanese fishing vessels and other ships.

Earlier, the Russians had notified Japan that aerial bombing practice would be conducted in the Okhotsk Sea and Gulf of Tartary July 15 to Aug. 15, and that artillery practice would be held off the Siberian coast July 18-23.

The article in Red Star, clearly intended to reduce the moral force of the Japanese complaint, also seemed aimed at encouraging Japanese and Okinawan critics of the American presence on the island to push for the removal of the bases.

Red Square Protester Is Released in Russia

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI).—Vladimir Dremlyuga, one of six persons arrested in a 1968 Red Square demonstration, has been released from a Siberian labor camp, dissident sources said.

Mr. Dremlyuga, 33, was freed from a camp in Northeast Siberia about two weeks ago, the sources said. He received a three-year sentence for participating in the demonstration protesting the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. In 1971, he received a further three-year sentence for allegedly spreading slanderous statements in the labor camp.

Castro's Isolation Is Ending

Senate Aide's Visit to Cuba Points Up Crisis in U.S. Policy

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has lost control of the U.S. policy of maintaining a political and economic quarantine against Cuba, in the opinion of government officials specializing in Latin American affairs.

Pat Holt, the staff director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who met with Premier Fidel Castro in Havana yesterday, is also understood to believe that Mr. Castro and others in Latin America have begun to determine the pace and direction of Cuba's breakout from hemispheric isolation. This view is reportedly shared by a growing number of Latin American governments.

Mr. Holt, who began his Cuba trip on June 28, had been trying to get State Department authorization for the visit since 1966. He finally received it on Dec. 7 from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The meetings Mr. Holt had with Premier Castro and other Cuban leaders—including Blas Roca, a member of the governing Communist party secretary and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, first deputy premier—are being viewed here and in Latin America as an important signal, perhaps even a breakthrough.

The course of U.S. policy isolating Cuba began in January, 1961, when the Eisenhower administration broke diplomatic ties with Havana, over what it considered provocations by the Castro government. A year later, the Organization of American States voted to "exclude Cuba from the inter-American system." Washington followed up in February, 1962, with a trade embargo against Cuba and then in March denied entry to products of Cuban origin.

In July, 1964, the Organization of American States, following Washington's policy, voted that member states should break diplomatic and trade ties with Cuba. All but Mexico complied.

"As for recent developments," all kinds of things are happening on the Cuba front," an administration official observed, "and the administration is on the defensive."

Among the "things happening," the Nixon administration official noted, was the inclusion of Cuba among the Latin American countries attending the International Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas.

In addition, Mexico's president, Luis Echeverria, has begun a tour of seven Latin American countries "to spread the idea of peaceful coexistence," and the administration is on the defensive.

Mexico has always maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba. Lately Peru, Argentina and four Caribbean countries have opened embassies in Cuba.

Among other countries, Mr. Echeverria is visiting Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela, which are believed to be poised to open full-scale relations with Cuba. Panama and Colombia are in that group, too, U.S. officials believe, and are soon to be joined by Guatemala and Honduras.

"There is a stampede effect at the moment," a Washington official said. "Even Chile is reconsidering its stance toward Cuba. The Latins are petrified at not being on the bandwagon."

Instead of the bad boy on the block, Cuba in the 1960s, there is a turnaround and they are coming to Castro.

Mr. Echeverria has stated in recent news conferences that one of the aims of his Latin American tour is to persuade other hemisphere governments to "lift the blockade against Cuba," that the O.A.S. should "reconsider its policy toward Cuba."

Administration policy toward Cuba remains "unchanged," according to the latest official statements. That policy was made clear also in a letter Mr. Kissinger wrote in December to Sen. William Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, concerning Mr. Holt's request for permission to visit Havana.

Mr. Kissinger said that the State Department agreed "reluctantly" to validate Mr. Holt's passport after setting out "its continuing assessment that it is important to our national interest and the security of the hemisphere to seek on the island in Cuba in cooperation with other American republics."

In the opinion of several U.S. officials specializing in Cuban affairs, the turnaround in hemisphere policies has resulted from factors entirely outside Washington's influence.

These, they said, included: • Mr. Castro's apparent desire to be less dependent on the Soviet Union, which provides Cuba with more than \$1 million a day in assistance and has about 70,000 Cuban troops on the island in addition to military advisers.

What appears to be the virtual cessation of efforts by Cubans to help overthrow rightist Latin American governments, except in Chile.

The determination of a growing number of Latin American governments to decide their own foreign policies, particularly with regard to Cuba. In this connection, Argentina's decision to export motor vehicles manufactured by U.S. automobile company subsidiaries to Cuba forced the Nixon administration last spring to loosen those sales, undercutting the embargo policy.

• The Castro government's decision to conduct its hemisphere relations in traditional diplomatic channels rather than by encouraging revolution.

Nixon Obtains Extension on His Mortgage

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Short of cash because of his tax troubles, President Nixon has obtained a six-month extension in the due date of the final mortgage payment on his San Clemente, Calif., estate, officials say.

Nixon faced a payment of \$263,860 due tomorrow under the terms of his agreement to purchase the ocean-side estate south of Los Angeles.

But his savings were virtually wiped out earlier this year when the Internal Revenue Service assessed him \$433,767 in back taxes, prompting the President's representatives to search for ways to delay the final mortgage payment.

Under an arrangement being worked out by his attorneys, Mr. Nixon is paying \$17,000 in interest plus smaller amounts on the principal and in "interest premiums," and delaying until mid-January the mortgage payment.

Details Undisclosed

After Mr. Nixon reached California Friday night, Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler declined to divulge other details of the arrangement, including the amount of the principal that Mr. Nixon has paid and the amount of the interest premium.

He confirmed, however, that the payment arranged at a Friday meeting between the President's California lawyer, Dean Butler, and the mortgage holder centered on payment of the \$17,000 in interest.

Mr. Butler's office said that the lawyers left for Europe soon after the meeting without commenting on the President's mortgage situation.

A similar six-month extension was obtained by an investment company formed by two of the President's friends to help him buy the 14-room, Spanish-style estate.

Rate Unchanged

Under the agreement, which was disclosed Friday by official sources, the original mortgage interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent remains unchanged.

An official familiar with Mr. Nixon's finances said that funds for the interest and other payments would be paid from his personal accounts.

In 1969, six months after moving into the White House, Mr. Nixon purchased the estate for \$15 million. The next year, he sold most of the property to his R. & C. Investment Co. formed by his close friends, Robert Abplanalp and Charles (Boke) Baker, for about \$12.5 million.

Mr. Baker, a lawyer, sold his interest in the investment company, leaving Mr. Abplanalp as the owner of the acreage surrounding Mr. Nixon's residence.

Tax Rise on Florida Estate

MIAMI, July 14 (AP).—President Nixon's lawyer on his \$15-million Florida estate will increase by an estimated \$500,000 a year to \$4,500, Dade County Tax Assessor A. H. Blake says.

The President's new tax bill reflects a 25 per cent increase in the taxable value of his property.

"A good part of that increase was due to improvements he put into the house. He had a swimming pool put in, for instance," Mr. Blake said.

The assessor said that the increase was paid by a general reassessment of properties throughout Dade County. The average increase in taxable property value in the county was 20.7 per cent.

Turkish Leftists Gain Freedom Under Amnesty

ISTANBUL, July 14 (AP).—Hundreds of Turkish intellectuals imprisoned during a military crackdown on the left a few years ago, were released from prisons during the weekend, sources said today.

The Constitutional Court last week, interpreting a clause in the general amnesty law, passed in May, providing for the release of more than 2,000 political prisoners.

The government sponsored amnesty law had excluded political prisoners from its scope. More than 45,000 petty criminals benefited from the provisions.

The release of political prisoners, mostly leftist writers and student agitators, was promised last October in the election platform of Premier Suat Demirel.

Yugoslavia, Romania Sign Cooperation Pact

BUCHAREST, July 14 (UPI).—Yugoslavia and Romania have signed a 10-year agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and collaboration in production, Yugoslav officials said.

Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania were present when the agreement was signed by the two nations' premiers.

Partisanship Heightens

U.S. Politics in the Impeachment Panel

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Judiciary Committee has been divided into two camps since the President's impeachment hearings began. The Democrats, who control the committee, are pushing for a quick vote on impeachment. The Republicans, who are in the minority, are trying to delay the vote as long as possible. The committee is made up of 18 members, 10 Democrats and 8 Republicans. The Democrats are led by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and the Republicans by Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y. The committee has held several hearings so far, but no vote has been taken yet. The Democrats are arguing that the President has committed "high crimes and misdemeanors" and should be impeached. The Republicans are arguing that the President has not committed any crimes and should not be impeached. The committee is expected to vote on impeachment sometime in the next few weeks. The outcome of the vote will have a major impact on the President's future in office.

The growing partisanship within the committee has expressed itself in the periodic morning meetings held by the Republican members of the committee in the office of Rep. Robert McClellan of Illinois. In the morning briefings, the Democrats are usually the ones who are being criticized. The Republicans are usually the ones who are being praised. This partisanship has made it difficult for the committee to reach a consensus on whether to impeach the President.

These meetings give members of the committee a chance to express their views on the President's actions. The Democrats are usually the ones who are speaking out against the President. The Republicans are usually the ones who are speaking out in support of the President. This partisanship has made it difficult for the committee to reach a consensus on whether to impeach the President.

The partisanship has also been expressed in the way the committee has handled the evidence. The Democrats have been more willing to accept evidence that is unfavorable to the President. The Republicans have been more willing to accept evidence that is favorable to the President. This partisanship has made it difficult for the committee to reach a consensus on whether to impeach the President.

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Two policemen with guns drawn wait yesterday outside U.S. District Court House in Washington where two convicts had held seven hostages since Thursday. Moments earlier the hostages had escaped the basement cellblock where they were held.

Petersen Saw No Sign of Cover-Up by President

First Watergate Prober Defends Nixon

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Henry Petersen, an assistant attorney general who was in charge of the original Watergate investigation, reportedly told the House Judiciary Committee Friday that he never received any information which involved the President in any cover-up.

Democratic committee members, who are expected to vote to impeach President Nixon, tended to discount Mr. Petersen's testimony as having come from a man who is still a subordinate of the President.

"Petersen adores Nixon," Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., said of the testimony which defended the actions that the President took after the Watergate scandal broke.

The President's Republican supporters said that Mr. Petersen's testimony buttressed Mr. Nixon's cause.

Mr. Petersen declared that the President was entirely within his rights when he passed to his principal assistants information that he had heard in confidence after Mr. Petersen had received it from the prosecutors.

"Above All Law" Rep. Joshua Silberg, D-Pa., said that Mr. Petersen's statement was a "remarkable interpretation of law," adding: "He regards the President as king, above all law."

But Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., said he thought that Mr. Petersen's argument was a good one. The President, Rep. Hogan said, had to challenge his aides with the facts he had learned from Mr. Petersen about their involvement in the Watergate case.

The edited transcripts of the President's conversations show that on April 16, 1973, Mr. Nixon talked with Mr. Petersen on the telephone and told him: "Anything you tell me, will not be passed on."

Mr. Petersen responded, "I understand, Mr. President," and Mr. Nixon said, "Because I knew the rules of the grand jury."

Mr. Petersen then proceeded to tell the President that Frederick L. Field, a Nixon campaign aide who had raised and distributed money to the Watergate burglars, had begun to testify freely to the prosecutors.

The next morning, the President met with H. R. Haldeman, then his chief of staff, and told him to tell Herbert Kalmbach that LaRue was talking openly with the prosecutors.

Kalmbach, then the President's personal lawyer, had also been involved in passing money to the burglars.

Mr. Petersen reportedly confirmed that the President had mentioned to him the possibility of becoming director of the FBI, but the assistant attorney general said that it was a vague mention and that the President did not offer him the job.

As for the President's sounding out Judge Matthew Byrne Jr., the judge in Daniel Ellsberg's trial, about the FBI job, Mr. Petersen said that he thought the President had not acted improperly.

The only possible impropriety on the President's part, Mr. Petersen reportedly testified in the House committee's closed hearing Friday, was Mr. Nixon's initial directive to withhold from the Ellsberg trial the information that the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former

psychiatrist had been broken into by White House agents.

Mr. Ellsberg was on trial for conspiracy and theft of documents in connection with the disclosure of the Pentagon papers.

Mr. Petersen was called before the House committee on the recommendation of its impeachment inquiry staff. He was the seventh of nine scheduled witnesses.

With all five of the witnesses proposed by Mr. Nixon's defense lawyer, James St. Clair, having testified, the apparent consensus of committee members is that the President's case has not been helped significantly.

The five were Paul O'Brien, a lawyer for the President's re-election committee; William Bittman, the former lawyer for Watergate burglar Howard Hunt Jr.; LaRue; John Mitchell, former attorney general and campaign director, and John Dean 3d, former White House legal counsel.

All were called by Mr. St. Clair to rebut the allegation that Mr. Nixon ordered or sanctioned the payment of \$75,000 to Hunt to keep him from testifying freely.

After Almost 3 Days of Captivity

7 Hostages Escape 2 Inmates In Washington, D.C., Lockup

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Using a key smuggled to them by authorities, seven hostages escaped today from two convicts who had held them at gunpoint for nearly three days in a cell block at the U.S. Courthouse here.

The gunmen, Frank Gorham Jr. and Robert Jones, who also is known as Otis Wilkerson, remained barricaded in the basement lockup where they had seized eight persons at 2 p.m. Thursday in a bid to win their freedom.

The convicts let their eighth hostage go first before the seven others managed to escape. The gunmen had also let 14 other prisoners leave the lockup.

The courthouse security chief said that a few hours after the seven got away the gunmen agreed to surrender in exchange for an immediate transfer to another prison facility.

But negotiations went on, and one source said the sticking point was a demand by the convicts that two newsmen accompany them to the unnamed prison.

Woman Left Behind A woman inmate, one of the prisoners in the lockup when the gunmen took over its control, was left behind with the two as the seven hostages slipped into a rear elevator, activated it with the smuggled key and made good their escape.

The woman prisoner, Almida Washington, told newsmen by telephone that she had had no opportunity to join the seven in flight because "I was in a different area." But she said that Gorham and Jones had promised "that they will let me go."

Tonight, the two gunmen released Miss Washington, who had been in the cellblock when the incident began. She was taken to the women's detention center.

The drama began Thursday when, according to Deputy Marshal Calvin Mouton, Gorham pulled a concealed .22-caliber pistol and said to a guard: "Don't move and I won't kill you."

He and Jones later acquired several more guns from a locker in the cell-block area. Both men have long criminal records. Jones was involved in a jail revolt in 1972.

Following the escape of the hostages in what an official of the U.S. Marshal's Office called "a magnificent exercise in collaboration," police and marshals sealed off the building, standing at the ready with bulletproof vests and carrying high-powered rifles.

Most of the hostages headed immediately for home and sleep after their bolt to freedom. They included one woman, Mrs. Debra Collins, 24, a Justice Department secretary.

Other Escapes The others, in addition to Deputy Mouton, were William Colquitt, 37, and Joseph Driskell, 57, both deputy marshals; William Jarber, 46, an attorney; John Huey, 61, an attorney who represented Gorham and Jones, and Ralph Swartz, 38, a Justice Department auditor.

Bill Hall, deputy director of the Marshal's Office, said that the

sources outside the AEC said that they were not surprised that India failed on its first attempt to explode an atomic bomb. One source said that the February failure probably meant that India tried to explode a bomb built with the minimum amount of plutonium, presumably something less than 15 pounds of metal. The source said that this would mean India was interested in a sophisticated weapon but also was interested in conserving its plutonium.

"If they just wanted to demonstrate the bomb," the source said, "I find it hard to imagine why they wouldn't succeed on their first try."

Sen. Jackson did not reveal his source for information on the February test failure, but presumably it was the Pentagon, whose detection units could have picked up seismic signals from the high-energy conventional explosive intended to detonate the plutonium bomb.

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German Contractor Freed for Ransom

KAISERSLAUTERN, Germany, July 14 (AP)—A building contractor held four days by kidnappers was freed unharmed early yesterday when his family paid 100,000 marks (\$40,000 in ransom), police reported.

Helmut Otto Erwin, 47, was released near Karlsruhe an hour after the ransom money was paid, according to a Catholic priest, acting as a "go-between," on a highway 50 miles away, police said.

1st Ship Since 1967 Transits Suez Canal

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters)—The British Navy minesweeper Manton today became the first vessel to travel the length of the Suez Canal since 1967, the Ministry of Defense said in London.

The ship, which arrived at Suez from Ismailia, had to negotiate around three wrecks which still block the southern end of the canal, closed since the 1967 Middle East war. The Manton is to conduct a survey in Suez Bay as part of the British contribution toward clearing the canal.

Under further questioning, Hunt told the grand jurors: "I mentioned to Mr. O'Brien, en passant, that other things had been done at the White House in the past and my feeling was that if anybody was going to be the recipient of White House largesse, it was you. It should be those who put their necks on the line for those people before."

Hunt said the disclosures he was making at were the September, 1971, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist; his forgery of State Department cables attributing the murder of South Vietnamese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem to de-

Senators Note Differences

(Continued from Page 1)

sies for allowing its hearings to be televised, saying he believed it is offset the danger that the news media would select material report that could prejudice his opinion.

Troubled by News Leaks But he criticized the committee's allowing "too much unauthorized evidence to enter the record," and said he was troubled by news leaks that "reflected badly on the manner in which the United States Senate conducted an important and highly sensitive investigation."

Sen. Ervin, in a report in which he quoted Stryker Kipling, chief of the poet, Joseph Gilbert Elliot and the King James version of the Bible, attributed the Watergate scandal to a "lust for ill will power."

He said the committee's recommendations are designed to reduce prospects for any "future Watergates" and to assure "that all of those who would attempt to do this."

"Caudor compels the confession, wether, that law alone will not be able to prevent future Watergates," he wrote. "When all is said and done, the only sure antidote for future Watergates is understanding of fundamental principles and ethical and moral integrity of the men and women who serve or are entrusted with governmental or political power."

tolera in Portugal LISBON, July 14 (Reuters)—Twenty-five new cholera cases have been reported in Portugal during the number of registered cases in the epidemic are in 443. Fourteen persons have died since April.

Jackson Says India Failed in 1st Atom Test

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Henry Jackson said Friday that India tried unsuccessfully to explode an atomic bomb in February, three months before it succeeded.

Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., said that the United States knew of the February test "by" made no attempt to get them to stop" the successful test in May.

He did not say why the United States should have intervened in the Indian test; although seemingly it would be to attempt to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

At the very least, a U.S. effort to halt the Indian test would have been seen as a sign that the United States was firmly against the spread of atomic arms.

Sen. Jackson made his statement at a Senate hearing on the export of nuclear technology. He said that he learned of the earlier Indian attempt recently from independent sources.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission issued a one-sentence comment late Friday denying any advance knowledge of either the February or the May tests.

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Central to the Mideast

While there are contradictions in recent Israeli statements on the problem of the Palestinians—the information minister saying that direct negotiations were possible on terms most Palestinians considered impossible, while the Prime Minister prefers to regard Jordan as the Palestinian surrogate—there seems to be a growing acceptance in Jerusalem of the fact that this is the central problem of the area.

Israel is not alone in this recognition of the chief obstacle to peace. Many other states have done so in one official or unofficial form, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Yasser Arafat, has profited thereby. Most Arab countries regard the organization as the Palestinian spokesman; the Caracas conference on law of the sea has granted it observer status, and the Soviet Union is expected to give it official blessing. Even the United States is cautiously taking initiatives in the direction of the Palestinians.

The reason why the Palestinians are looming on the Mideast's clouded horizon is starkly simple. For other Arabs, it can be argued that their national interests are primarily concerned with Israel's boundaries. They have moved, however grudgingly, toward acknowledging the fact of Israel and could, without serious sacrifices in territory or prestige, adapt to that fact. But for the Palestinians, it is the fact itself, the land on which Israel has been built, the state and the society that have been constructed there, that are the issue.

When the United Nations carved Israel out of Palestine in 1948, it was intended to reflect some demographic reality and was, in

consequence, a topographical monstrosity. This, of course, is typical of attempts to secure a measure of national justice by drawing lines on maps, from the Polish corridor and Ulster down to the partition of India, and as in all of those instances, good intentions paved a good many acres of the hell that is war. Israel formally accepted its weird boundaries—the Arabs refused to accept Israel and thus enabled that state to redraw the boundaries by force.

Those boundaries are in dispute, and some of the disputes are knotty for more peoples than the Palestinians—the fate of Jerusalem, for example. But beyond that is the far more troublesome question of whether the Arab Palestinians, as a people, are to have their own state; what its borders and character will be, and how individual Palestinians are to be compensated for lands within Israel itself.

It is most unlikely that Israel will be able to settle all of this by an agreement with Jordan, which claims most of what would be included in an independent Palestine. On the other hand, it would not be much of a peace that was based on a Palestinian nation which still hoped to destroy Israel. The latter must be prepared to live with a Palestinian republic, which in turn must be prepared to live with Israel; neither can afford to commit itself to a future of irredentism; both must be ready to cooperate economically and in the suppression of their own extremists. And given the high emotions which each foot of the holy land of Jews, Christians and Moslems inspires, such a solution will require at least another Kissinger miracle if it is to be consummated.

Booming Arms Trade

The world economy may be heading for a slump, but the international arms trade is booming. The world market leader in this unsavory competition is the United States which, in the fiscal year that ended last month, sold some \$8.5 billion in arms, almost doubling its sales in a single year. About \$7 billion of the American weapons were sold in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area.

Other industrial countries are also stepping up their sales. The Soviet Union appears on its way to boosting its arms exports from \$2 billion to \$8 billion. Other Communist countries in Eastern Europe are likely to sell about \$1 billion worth of weapons this year, and the Western European capitalist countries should be good for about \$3 billion.

Various justifications for American participation in—and, indeed, leadership of—this arms race have been advanced. On the economic side, the basic argument is that the enormous traffic in arms is good for the United States balance of payments, particularly at a time when the bills for imported oil are rising steeply and when a greater supply of food and other resources is

needed at home to help damp down inflation.

This superficial argument ignores the question whether shipment of increasing amounts of sophisticated military hardware to the world's most troubled areas is the only or the best means of dealing with an adverse balance of payments. It would make far more sense, from the standpoint of this country and all those dependent on imported oil, to force down the price of oil, rather than for the United States, France, Britain or the few others who could do so to try to cover their oil bills with ever greater export of lethal weapons to the oil producers and others.

An arms race as the solution to the world's economic imbalances will appear more lunatic as time goes on and simply cannot be a lasting solution. Eventually, if equilibrium is to be restored to the world economy, there must be needed adjustments of commodity prices and currency values, new recycling arrangements for investment, shifts in foreign trade, conservation in use and development of alternative energy resources. Massive arms sales are an extremely hazardous—and limited—stopgap answer to the problem of regaining world economic equilibrium.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Hazardous Diplomacy

From a foreign policy standpoint, defenders of American arms sales argue that if this country does not supply the arms, other countries—the Soviet Union and France, for example—will do so. There surely is some truth to this argument; but it also may be dangerously self-delusory, depending on the specific circumstances of particular arms sales. Selling huge quantities of sophisticated military equipment to another country—which may decide to exercise its sovereign right to use that equipment—represents an important foreign-policy decision for the United States. If a nation receiving American weapons uses them in warfare with its neighbors, the issue of resupplying that nation quickly arises. The United States may in effect be committed to one side in the war if it does resupply or to the other side if it does not.

These are circumstances in which this risk is consciously taken as an act of deliberate policy, but it appears that major arms deals also are made by the Pentagon on a vir-

tuously ad hoc basis without adequate policy review.

Congress has been insufficiently alert to this danger and careless about arms sales in general. At the week's session of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee dealing with arms sales, not a single member of the committee was present except its chairman, Senator Inouye.

The fundamental answer to the question whether the United States should or should not be leading the quantitative and qualitative world arms race cannot be found in a narrow, nationalist framework. The solution lies in a continuing, determined international effort to check and reverse the steady increase in world armaments and the correspondingly increasing danger of war. But, far from pushing in that direction, powerful interest groups in this and other countries are pressing for ever greater production and shipment of armaments, essentially the most wasteful possible use of the world's social, economic and natural resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The British Economy

It tries to cure our problems by making us poorer for a start—a lack of growth of one per cent means a loss in Britain's wealth of about £400 million a year. This is the wrong policy and especially at a time when the oil crisis urgently requires an expansion of international trade if we are to avoid a cata-

strophic world slump and immense human disasters in the developing countries. It is sheer folly, as Mr. Wilson said in a notable speech to the Socialist International, to allow world trade to be cut back now by the \$60 billion "tax" that the oil-producing countries have exacted in higher prices.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1899

PARIS—Never has the French national holiday been celebrated in more glorious weather than that of yesterday. The sky was blue, the sun shone brightly and though the heat was considerable, the air was fresh and clear throughout the day. Under such propitious conditions the people of Paris enjoyed themselves as only Parisians can, and gaiety and good humor prevailed everywhere. There were street dances and makeshift bars and restaurants in every neighborhood of the city.

July 15, 1924

PARIS—In time the Sahara as a barren waste may become as much a legend of the past as is the Great American Desert which figured in the books of geography of the youth of fifty years ago. The dream of making the Sahara "blossom as the rose" is now recognized as a potential fact. Water is known to lie within 500 feet of the surface. The idea opens up a marvelous vista of the future extension of the habitat of civilized man for the same plain is true for the Australian and Gold deserts.



This Is the World That Is

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The two big problems facing the earth today are shortages of food and energy. Failure to meet these problems successfully already has produced catastrophes in the first instance and threat of economic disaster in the second.

Famine has striven over a wide band of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, killing untold thousands. Stalin once said: "A single death is an incident of consequence and pathos but the death of a million is a matter of statistics." Thankfully we are not all Stalin.

Energy is a less dramatically vital subject because its lack does not kill. Yet the whole of modern civilization depends upon it, regardless of a nation's ideology or level of development.

With regard to the first aspect, however, it is necessary to point out that neither Russia nor China show any sign of faltering for lack of fuel—in contrast with the industrialized capitalist West; nor, thanks partially to previous grain imports, do they have current food problems.

Need for Reform

By way of contrast, the equivalent of a depression hovers vaguely over other lands (although the word itself is rarely used), a wave of inflation is bewildering the politics and production of the West and threatening to cripple its middle class.

All kinds of unorthodox currency and payments methods, from Eurodollars to special drawing rights, have enormously swollen the amount of money available, thus pressing prices ever upward and making the prospects of monetary reform ever harder.

All this has produced varying reactions and has tended to incite more international rivalry than cooperation. France just concluded an enormous bilateral arrangement with Iran which has helped avert an immediate crisis here. The United States sold \$8.5 billion in arms last year, which is one way of balancing accounts.

The West, despite statements of optimistic commentators, remains

divided; and it is also in the process of changing shape. The Common Market is increasingly led by a Franco-German axis, at the expense of Britain, which hasn't made up its mind just where it belongs. There is still inadequate cooperation between the transatlantic allies.

Everywhere there are little hints of economic trouble. The United States finds it can't produce enough enriched uranium to fuel the nuclear reactors. It is hawking to foreign lands. Airlines linking Europe and America have raised their fares five times this year alone. France's famous wine industry is shaken by scandal and overproduction wrecks quality. Celebrated Italian art museums are closing for lack of funds.

Meanwhile the Third World's impoverished backward lands are ever hungrier and poorer, ever more dependent on aid from their wealthier cousins, and increasingly aware that less and less of this aid is in the offing. More-

over, when it does come, its real worth is less than its statistical value.

This global time of troubles comes when many nations were about to change their traditional orientation. Norway is on the verge of basing its future on a petroleum economy because of the North Sea oil discoveries.

Britain is preparing for a similar shift to an industry fueled by oil, not coal, and more continental, less overseas trade. Holland is moving to natural gas for energy, followed by West Germany, races to develop its nuclear power.

Atomic electricity is moving ahead relatively more rapidly in Western Europe than the United States. On this side of the Atlantic electric production is nationalized or more centrally controlled and can take decisions more easily for purely economic reasons. Also, there has until now been far greater reliance on imported fuel than in America,

spurring fascination with peaceful atomic.

Europe's transitional period takes time to accomplish, however. The question is whether the advanced nations will be able to stave off economic collapse, produced by uncontrollable inflation, long enough to adjust to the new rules being sought.

An even bigger question is whether the straitened circumstances of today's prosperous countries will cause them to shut their eyes to the tragedy of the hungry poor around them. If adequate answers are not found—and soon, enough—it is logical to expect that those who suffer the consequences will look with increasing interest at the monolithic Marxist systems.

Those, while rightly controlled with respect to human rights, are at the same time free of today's ominous curses, famine, among the poor, inflation among the rich, diminished energy supplies for everyone.

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Ehrlichman and Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The conviction of John Ehrlichman for conspiracy and perjury in the case of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist—though it will be appealed—is regarded here as highly significant for two main reasons.

First, it rested in part on the principle that an official is responsible for the acts of his subordinates if he approved in general an illegal plan and even if he did not approve of specific acts of burglary under that plan.

Second, it sustained Judge Gerhard Gesell's principle that even good motives do not justify illegal acts. "An individual cannot escape criminal liability simply because he sincerely but incorrectly believes that his acts are justified in the name of patriotism, of national security," he told the jury.

These two points bear directly on the question of what a govern-

ment official may or may not do and, if sustained, are likely to make White House aides much more cautious in the future about authorizing dubious practices regardless of their motives. And they bear indirectly on the continuing impeachment inquiry in the case of President Nixon.

A Distinction

Here a distinction has to be made between the Ehrlichman case and the Nixon case. Ehrlichman approved in writing a "covert operation" to examine Dr. Fielding's files on Ellsberg's psychiatrist record, provided that operation was "not traceable." There is no such evidence that President Nixon did the same.

Nevertheless, the Judiciary Committee's transcript of a March 22, 1973, conversation between the President and John Mitchell, does suggest evidence that the President did know about the cover-up of illegal acts, or did not "take care that the laws are faithfully executed," but conspired to, and did, obstruct justice by suggesting that his aides avoid telling the truth.

In that conversation, the President, according to the Judiciary Committee's transcript of the tapes, suggested a flexible policy of giving some information to the Senate Watergate committee "in order to get on with the cover-up plan."

Later, in the same conversation, in the long Nixon-Mitchell exchange, which the President personally directed should be cut out of the transcripts he made public on April 30, Nixon is quoted as saying (skipping his barnyard language): "I want you all to stonewall it. Let them all suspected aides plead the Fifth Amendment, cover up or anything else, if it'll save the plan, that's the whole thing."

In short, the President, according to this passage, clearly knew in general about the cover-up, which was an obstruction of justice and, if tolerated by the President, a violation of his oath to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and if Ehrlichman's conviction is sustained on the basis of his general approval of a "covert operation," then the President is in even deeper trouble as being a party to a specific crime.

The psychological effect of the Ehrlichman conviction on the Judiciary Committee and the members of the House and Senate is probably more important than anything else. The President and his lawyer are saying that to impeach and convict, you have to find clear evidence that Nixon personally, and intentionally, committed a high crime, proving him unequivocally to be a crook, or, to use the vivid but offensive common phrase, "find the smoking gun" in his hands.

In the Ehrlichman case, the judge and jury said something

far less than this could be a crime: "You didn't have to catch Ehrlichman rifling Dr. Fielding's files in order to convict him. Or even prove that he said, 'Go burgle his office and get the files.' Even if he thought it was okay to mount a 'covert operation' just so it wasn't 'traceable,' Gesell said that 'enough to convict.'"

Key figures in the House Judiciary Committee, like Rep. Thomas R. Bliley, R-Va., have been edging toward the argument that the test of impeachment is not one of finding the "smoking gun" but the wider test of general knowledge of crime, and now the conviction of Ehrlichman has greatly strengthened his position.

Decisive Factor

In their slow and steady way, the courts are becoming the decisive factor in this controversy, and the conviction of Ehrlichman is only an example of their power. Within a week or two, before the Judiciary Committee votes whether to bring in articles of impeachment, the Supreme Court will decide over the rest of the tapes and evidence.

That will be the critical moment for all three branches of government—judicial, executive and legislative. The first question lies with the members of the Supreme Court, and it is an ironic accident of history that while they were considering their decision, former Chief Justice Earl Warren died, and the members of the court marched to the solemn music in the Washington Cathedral, and they listened to the appeals for justice and unity in the republic, and former Justice Abe Fortas and Arthur Goldberg were with them, and one wondered what they thought.

Later we will hear from Chief Justice Burger, as we heard from Judge Gesell in the Ehrlichman case, and in the end of this tragedy, the courts are likely to be decisive on what the Congress does.

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New Power Of Jordan's King Hussein

By Evans and Novak

AMMAN—King Hussein, whose war against Palestinian guerrillas four years ago made him the black sheep of the Arab world, is now on a crest of personal influence, backed by quiet but heavy American support, in the pan-Arab political battle to regain lost territories from Israel, including the crucial West Bank of his own kingdom.

While Palestinian nationalists Yasser Arafat insists that only he can represent the "Palestinian people" in the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, it is Hussein who for the moment is in the catbird seat.

The doughty King's credentials are becoming clearer every day. As both he and his Prime Minister, Zaid Rifai, carefully explain, there is no such thing as one "Palestinian people," but at least four different "Palestinian peoples." Each has its own special interest and background.

There is, first, the East Bank Palestinians within Hussein's own kingdom of Jordan, some 300,000 strong including refugees from the West Bank, a very large percentage of whom are now integrated into Jordan's economy. Next is the Palestine on the West Bank of the Jordan River, numbering about 650,000, who have been under Israeli occupation since the 1967 war.

And Others

Still another "Palestinian people" are the 500,000 refugees now living in squalid lives in the refugee camps of Syria and Lebanon on a bare subsistence of a few cents a day. Finally, there is the Palestine of Gaza, the small, fertile strip along the Mediterranean between Israel and the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula. One could also add the Palestine within Israel itself—450,000 Arabs who kept their homes and jobs after Israel's creation as a state 25 years ago and hold Israeli citizenship (but not real equality with Israeli Jews).

It requires no mental gymnastics to perceive that Arafat's claim as "sole representative" of the Palestinian people is questionable. Indeed, that claim rests primarily with those Palestinians whose outrage over Israel's successive territorial acquisitions led them to join Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. Along with other more radical nationalist-terrorist outfits. As a ranking Western ambassador told us: "We've all been conned into thinking that the PLO really does represent the Palestinian people."

Here on the East Bank of his kingdom, evidence is available to buttress Hussein's claim to represent more Palestinians than Arafat, even though Hussein himself is not Palestinian. One example: Of the more than 50,000 Palestinian nationalists who fought Hussein when he drove the guerrillas out of Jordan in 1970 and 1971, far more than half are now living peacefully here with jobs and families.

A Center

Moreover, Hussein's 1973 proposal to the West Bank Palestinians, now under Israeli occupation, for a United Arab Kingdom—a semi-autonomous West Bank linked to Hussein's East Bank—confirms with promises of political and economic life in the rich Jordan River valley. During 400 years of Turkish rule, the Jordan River was not a boundary but the natural agricultural center of a unified life on both its banks.

The West Bank city of Nablus, for example, was a provincial capital in the Turkish empire which included the East Bank city of Salt under its administrative control. Today, despite 25 years of Israeli independence and 7 years of Israeli occupation of the entire West Bank, there is virtually no East Bank Palestinian family without relatives across the river on the West Bank.

The main purpose of the Geneva conference is to implement United Nations Resolution 242, calling simply for return of territories seized by Israel in 1967, not final political settlement. Since the West Bank was seized from Hussein, not Arafat, Hussein is the man to see in Geneva.

While his frustrated East Bank kingdom now is in the midst of an economic boom and his relations with both Syrian President Hafez Assad and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat turning from sour to sweet, Hussein is preparing for the critical territorial struggle with Israel, ready to convert possible success into a glittering asset for use in deciding the eventual political disposition of the West Bank.

Obituaries

Sybil Hathaway, 91, Dame Of Channel Island of Sark

SARK, Channel Islands, July 14 (Reuters).—The Dame of Sark, Mrs. Sybil Hathaway, 91, who had held feudal dominion over this tiny island off France since 1927, died today.

In the 18th century, the island's government was granted special status and powers by Queen Elizabeth I and they survived almost intact to the present day. Sark has no income tax, no divorce and no serious crime. It is banned for farmers among the 500 inhabitants are permitted to import a limited number of tractors.

Dame Sybil defended herself against charges of feudalism by maintaining that she kept the ancient laws and customs "in order to keep Sark a place of peace and quiet."

"What was good enough for William the Conqueror is good enough for us," she would say.

Dame Sybil's death at her home here was announced by her daughter, Mrs. John (Mrs. Michael) Beaumont, is heir to La Seigneurie of Sark.

In 1940, the Channel Islands were occupied by the Germans and Dame Sybil was deported to Germany and imprisoned for more than 2 1/2 years.

Her husband, Robert Hathaway, a Yale graduate who served in the Royal Flying Corps in World War I and later became a British subject, died in 1964.

Lord Blackett

LONDON, July 14 (NYT).—Lord Blackett, 76, one of Britain's most versatile scientists, died yesterday.

For more than 40 years he did research into the secrets of the construction of matter. He won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1948 for his studies of cosmic rays. He was a former president of the Royal Society.

During World War II, he did an analytical study that played a major role in the defeat of the German submarine menace. For this, he was given the highest American civilian award, the Medal of Merit.

Lord Blackett was the author of many scientific papers and books, including "Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy" and "Weapons in East-West Relations." He also published "Studies of War: Nuclear and Conventional," a reproduction of postwar articles and lectures dealing with general aspects of nuclear war and an account of his wartime experience in the practical field of operations research.

Rev. Frederick C. Grant, NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Grant, 83, an author and leading biblical scholar, died Thursday in New York. He was Edward Robinson professor emeritus of biblical theology at Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Eugene K. Rabe, CINCINNATI, July 14 (AP).—Dr. Eugene K. Rabe, 61, professor of astronomy at the University of Cincinnati and a specialist in celestial mechanics, died Thursday following a two-month illness.

In 1950, he published what was considered the most accurate measurement of the distance from Earth to the sun, called the astronomical unit. The measurement is important in the aiming of space probes.

James R. Leavell

OCEAN SPRING, Miss., July 14 (AP).—James R. Leavell, 89, former president and board member of Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., died Friday. Before his retirement in 1950, he was director of International Harvester Co., Armour & Co., Illinois Central Railroad, Lamar Life Insurance Co. and the Southern Co. of Atlanta.

Death of Peronist Union Chief Increases Labor's Disarray

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 14 (NYT).—Adelino Ramirez, 41, newly elected leader of the Federation of Argentine Labor, died yesterday of a heart attack. His death left the Peronist trade union movement in further disarray.

Mr. Ramirez, who led the Textile Workers' Union, was elected on Thursday as secretary-general of the General Confederation of Workers, which claims three million members.

Mr. Ramirez was considered one of the more moderate Peronist labor leaders, who are locked in a bitter struggle with left-wing Peronists for control of the vast political movement that supported the late President Juan Peron.

Mr. Ramirez had risen to the post of temporary secretary-general of the confederation of workers—also known by its Spanish acronym, CGT—last September after the organization's leader, Jose Rucci, was assassinated by left-wing Peronist guerrillas.

Alliance to Peron Both Mr. Ramirez and Mr. Rucci had been favored by Peron for their unquestioning allegiance. Even though Mr. Ramirez was admitted to a hospital with a heart ailment a day before the CGT elections on Thursday, he was the only candidate for the leadership post.

As usual in the union elections here, there was only one slate of candidates, made known to the hundreds of delegates only a few hours before the voting took place.

Although there is not much question that the labor movement in Argentina is more unified today than it was, there is considerable apprehension among Argentines as to how the labor leaders intend to use their vast power.

With the death of Mr. Ramirez, the CGT leadership goes to the adjutant secretary-general Segundo Palma, the leader of the Construction Workers' Union and a man closely tied to the most conservative elements in the labor movement.

Wage-Price Freeze Mr. Ramirez was a strong upholder of the wage-price freeze that formed the basis of Peron's economic policy and continued to support the pact despite increasing labor unrest, shortages and black marketing.

Right-wing labor unions—led by



The Dame of Sark

Opposed A-Bombing Japan Cities

Spatz, Head of U.S. Bombing Against Axis Powers, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, 83, the first U.S. Air Force chief of staff, one of the first officers to recognize the military potential of the plane and a commander who applied it with decisive effect in World War II, died today at Walter Reed Medical Center here.

A West Point graduate in the class of 1914, he started his career as a second lieutenant assigned to infantry duty in Hawaii. But at West Point, he had been impressed when he saw Glenn Curtiss fly a fragile biplane and he soon asked for transfer to the aviation school at San Diego. In 1916, he was one of the first 25 graduates.

Flew Against Villa

During the next 33 years he filled almost every post military aviation could offer him. He flew with the Pershing expedition against Pancho Villa in Mexico and he organized and presided over what was then the largest flying school in the world. In 1925, during World War I, he was ordered then to return to the United States. He asked for and was granted a tour of combat duty during which he shot down three German planes.

During World War II, he first commanded the strategic air forces that bombed Germany and then those that attacked Japan. So close was Gen. Spaatz's name identified with bombing in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, Germany and Japan that his forces became known as the Spaatz-waffe.

He commanded the forces that dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, although he believed that Japan was already defeated before these devices were used. He urged a demonstration of the atomic bomb's destructiveness in the harbor off Tokyo or in some other uninhabited place as an alternative to the attack on cities, but his advice did not prevail.

Retired in 1948

After the war, Gen. Spaatz was named commander of the Air Force. A full general, he retired in 1948.

As a civilian he wrote articles for Life magazine and then joined the staff of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Lopez Rega, 57, an astrologer and former police corporal, is easily the most controversial figure in Peronism. Conservative trade unionists are defending him as the man who was closest to Peron and are hoping that he will maintain his strong influence over Mrs. Peron.

There are strong signs that the anti-leftist prejudices of the Peronist labor movement may be expressed now, that Peron's occasionally restraining influence has disappeared.

The leaders elected by the CGT last week will hold their posts for a four-year period. Most of the key spots went to the more right-wing trade unionists, and Mr. Ramirez, besides being Mr. Peron's choice, lent a modicum of leverage to moderates.

The battle between Peronist conservatives and leftists has resulted in the slayings of scores of trade unionists in recent years. And the prevailing mood of the labor leaders does not appear to be one of compromise.

Federal Role Asked BUENOS AIRES, July 14 (Reuters).—The government of Mrs. Peron has asked Congress to authorize federal take-over of the provincial government of Mendoza, in Western Argentina.

Provincial Gov. Alberto Martinez Baza, charged by right-wing Peronists with promoting Marxist infiltration within Peronism, was suspended from his duties last month pending a provincial impeachment trial for alleged embezzlement.

The request for federal "intervention" is one of Mrs. Peron's first important domestic moves since her assumption of the presidency two weeks ago.

New Constitution The statement promised a new constitution that would give more power to parliament and the premier and convert the traditional feudalistic system into a constitutional monarchy.

The statement also promised to abolish "certain traditional beliefs and customs which hamper the unity and progress of Ethiopia." These were not spelled out.

The troops announced the arrest of Deputy Gov. Kebede Deste of Gondar Province yesterday. His name had been on a list of 28 men who were given until Friday to surrender. Only two of the men, Dejazmach Tesfayoh Enqu-Selassie and his brother Tadesse Enqu-Selassie, remained at large. Dejazmach Enqu-Selassie is a former provincial governor and his brother, a former district governor.

An army spokesman said the brothers would be tracked down and brought to trial.

Eritrean Leader Slain ADDIS ABABA, July 14 (UPI).—Gunnmen yesterday assassinated Hamid Feraig Hamid, former president of the Eritrean Assembly, as he prayed in a mosque at Agordat, about 100 miles northwest of here, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said they believed Mr. Hamid was killed by members of the Eritrean Liberation Front, because he had advocated federal status for Eritrea and opposed the ELF's goal of complete independence.

Slaying of Policeman Charged to Briton, 28 CATERHAM, England, July 14 (AP).—Egon Von Bulow, 28, was charged yesterday with murdering a policeman here a week ago. Constable John Schofield was killed when he and a colleague in a police patrol car stopped a man for questioning in a street in this country town 30 miles south of London. Mr. Von Bulow is expected to appear in court tomorrow.

2 Air Crashes Fatal To 7 in West Germany MANNHEIM, West Germany, July 14 (AP).—Seven persons were killed in two West German air crashes this morning.

Three were Mannheim policemen who died in a helicopter that crashed while on traffic-control duty. Four West Germans were killed in a sports plane that crashed several hundred kilometers to the southwest.

Soviet Jews Freed MOSCOW, July 14 (AP).—About 40 Jewish activists, arrested to prevent demonstrations during President Nixon's visit here, have been released from Soviet prisons, Jewish sources report.



Gen. Carl Spaatz in 1945

Bonn Plans a Major Tax Cut Next Year to Bar Recession

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BONN, July 14 (NYT).—West German authorities are planning a significant tax reduction next year to increase the purchasing power of consumers and to check the recessionary forces gathering in Europe's biggest economy.

What Bonn does is of importance all over the Continent. The master plan is to spur West German purchases from Common Market partners—particularly France, Italy and Britain—and thereby help these countries earn the money they need to pay for higher-priced oil.

The tax reduction is a certainty—the only question is how it will be distributed, a high Finance Ministry official said. The Social Democratic government under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wants relief exclusively for lower-income and medium-income groups, but is having trouble getting this concept approved in the upper house of parliament, where the Christian Democratic opposition holds a one-vote majority.

Timing Is Vital

Of considerable importance is the timing of the tax cuts, which would pump some \$5 billion into the economy. Some economists fear that any premature fiscal move would jeopardize the anti-inflation effort, which has already yielded the best results in the industrialized world.

The cost-of-living index rose by 6.9 per cent at an annual rate in June, but it is expected that it might turn upward in the fall. Prices elsewhere have been rising at twice the West German rate.

Yet, policy is already shifting. The tight credit squeeze of the central bank has been eased in a delicate maneuver aimed at

preventing recessionary forces from making too much headway while restraining new inflation.

As the West Germans work out their package, many sectors of the economy have already fallen into a serious slump. The only major growth point, in fact, has been in exports of industrial goods, a fact that is causing dismay and even alarm in both government circles and the business community.

Foreign Workers Leave The slump, which has caused unemployment to rise above 2.5 per cent of the work force—a high figure for West Germany—and which has led to the departure of 100,000 of the 2.5 million foreign workers here, has been felt most strongly by the building industry and the automobile makers.

The construction industry is operating at less than 60 per cent of capacity and many building companies are financially troubled.

Practically all consumer goods are selling slowly, and there has been a marked increase in savings—a \$500-million inflow into bank accounts during the last 12 months, compared with a \$250-million outflow during the preceding 12 months.

West Germany's economic strength is in exports, which makes the country particularly vulnerable to any downswing in world business.

Bargaining sessions continued in an effort to end the police walkout. It began Thursday night after several days of a job slowdown. There were reports that a settlement was near.

State troopers patrolled city streets Friday and last night to prevent a repetition of the looting that erupted after the police walkout. City police officials said this afternoon that the strikers no longer would be needed.

Berlin Border Shooting BERLIN, July 14 (UPI).—East German border guards opened fire early today and stopped a woman trying to flee to West Berlin, the police said. The woman, apparently unhurt, was arrested.

Japanese Finance Minister Is Said to Weigh Resignation

TOKYO, July 14 (AP).—Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda apparently is determined to resign and an announcement is expected this week, sources said yesterday.

They said that Mr. Fukuda had discussed his strategy with close political associates and expressed hopes of meeting Premier Kakuei Tanaka Tuesday.

The outcome of that meeting will determine whether Mr. Fukuda quits, they added.

Mr. Tanaka's political position has suffered two setbacks recently—in the upper house election last Sunday and by the resignation of Deputy Premier Takeo Miki Friday.

Mr. Miki said he was disenchanted with Mr. Tanaka's policies. He said he wanted to devote his time to "renovating and modernizing" the party.

Sources said Mr. Tanaka and his lieutenants were holding a series of meetings to discuss ways to appease dissidents and prevent the ruling Liberal Democratic party from falling apart.

The sources said disunity at this moment could help the opposition Socialists, Communists and Buddhist parties maneuver closer to forming a coalition.

There also was speculation that if Mr. Fukuda resigns, he and Mr. Miki and their followers may try to form a nucleus for a new party leadership.

Mr. Miki, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and Trade Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone helped bring Mr. Tanaka to power by defeating Mr. Fukuda in a hotly contested party presidential election two years ago.

Mr. Nakasone went on record recently in support of Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Ohira is expected to follow suit but he has been non-committal so far.

Mr. Fukuda, who still aspires to be premier, is considered one of the top ministers in Mr. Tanaka's cabinet.

Troop Shifts On Pakistan Border Denied

NEW DELHI, July 14 (Reuters).—Afghanistan has denied Pakistani charges that Kabul has redeployed troops along the two nations' frontier and has counter-charged that Pakistan bombed the Baluch and Pakhtoon borders in two border districts. All India Radio today quoted Afghanistan radio as saying.

An Afghanistan Foreign Ministry spokesman reportedly said that Pakistan's claim was designed to divert attention from that nation's attacks on the border peoples.

Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, touring a frontier area, yesterday warned Afghanistan against attacking his nation. His Foreign Ministry previously had said that both Afghanistan and India were making unusual troop redeployments along their borders with Pakistan.

India's Reaction India has dismissed the Pakistan claims and counter-charged that Pakistan was shifting its troops on its Indian border.

In Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, a disputed area between India and Pakistan, 91 policemen were injured as they tried to break up clashes between rival political factions yesterday.

The Press Trust of India reported that Srinagar police fired tear gas and made charges with steel-tipped bamboo poles in bulk clashes in which more than 100 persons were injured.

'Peaceful Pledge' NEW DELHI, July 14 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party pledged yesterday "to settle all differences with Pakistan bilaterally and by peaceful means."

A resolution adopted unanimously by the party's working committee expressed regret that "the process of normalization received a setback by Pakistan unilaterally calling off the proposed India-Pakistan talks scheduled for June 10, using India's peaceful nuclear test as an excuse."

Paris Increases Trade Ties, Assures Moscow on Policy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, July 14 (NYT).—France and the Soviet Union made a point yesterday of demonstrating what Paris considers their special relations. They pledged to double trade in the next five years and declared that mutual cooperation and friendship were an essential component of their foreign policies.

The pattern of trade will shift. The first incident occurred on June 14, when 35 sailors missed the 51,000-ton ship's departure for maneuvers. Leaders of the sailors later told newsmen they were protesting brutality and racial discrimination on the ship, charges that were denied by Capt. Richard Schulte.

It was unclear whether the crewmen who were AWOL on Tuesday were protesting the ship's conditions, but the Navy said it did not appear that they were AWOL as a group.

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from normal commerce to French industrial construction in the Soviet Union, possibly including nuclear equipment, in return for materials, produced by the French-built factories.

While the economic and financial plans were being worked out in Paris, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues was in the Soviet Union making contact, as the French put it, and assuring the Russians that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would maintain continuity in French foreign policy.

French commentators say the current exchange of visits as a balance to the link between Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon and a defense against what Paris had been calling the risk of a superpower condominium.

French officials said that Mr. Sauvagnargues had told the Soviet leader there would be continuity in French policy toward European union, the Atlantic Alliance and détente. The impression given was that Moscow received assurance that the new French government would not veer from Giscard policies as far or as fast as some Western officials seem to be expecting.

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Troops, Snipers Clash in Ulster, Man Is Wounded

BELFAST, July 14 (UPI).—A bullet from a firefight between soldiers and extremists wounded a civilian in Dungannon early today, the British Army said.

The fighting broke out in the town, 35 miles west of Belfast, after gunmen in a passing car shot at an army foot patrol.

An army spokesman said that the soldiers fired back, alerting a patrol farther up the street. The second patrol halted the car and captured one of the gunmen, but several other men in the car escaped, according to the army report.

The spokesman said that after the firing stopped, a wounded civilian was found nearby. The army man said that the civilian apparently was an innocent bystander rather than one of the escaped gunmen, but it was not yet known which side had hit him.

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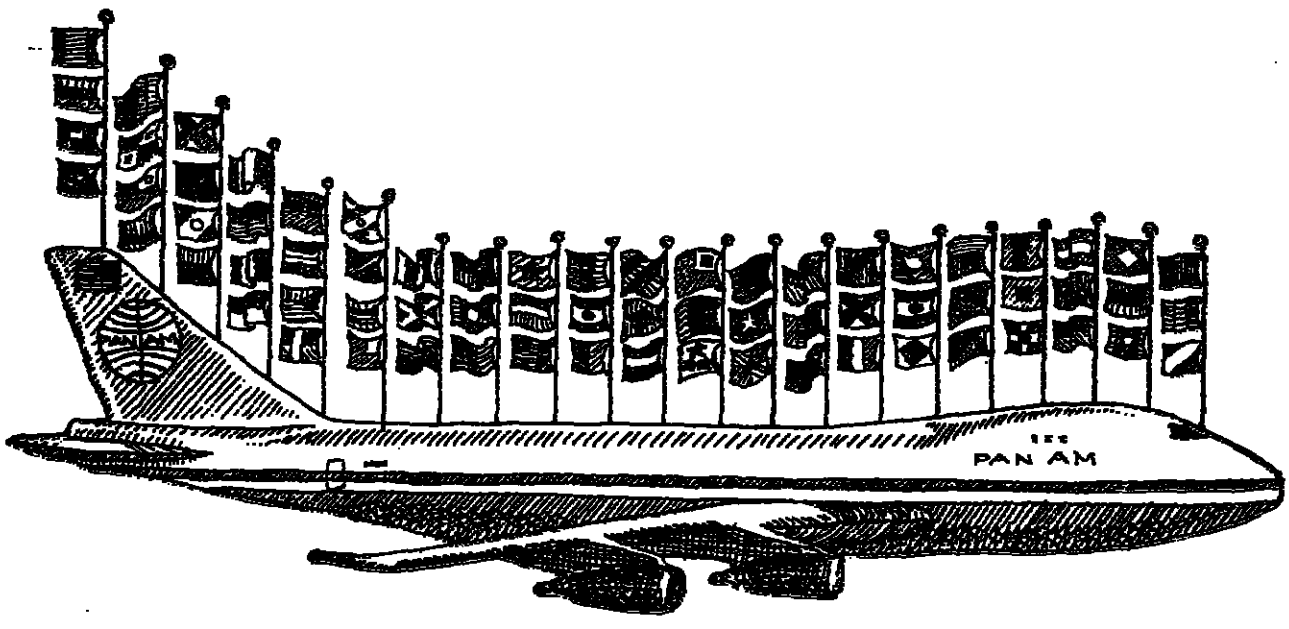
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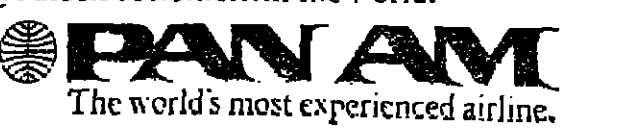
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for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class. And Pan Am® can make you feel at home in the air—relaxing in our comfortable jets, enjoying the latest films or eight channels of stereo entertainment, and feeling the warmth of some of the world's most beautiful smiles. Come fly with us. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am. and make yourself at home...in the world.



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U.S. Pros and Cons

The Great U.S. Debate On the Detente Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In the aftermath of the latest Moscow conference, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has called for a national debate on the merits of the Nixon administration's detente policy with the Soviet Union.

There seems to be no lack of debaters. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee plans to hold hearings on the subject later this summer and the House Foreign Affairs Committee is winding up its own sessions on the issue.

Those who favor detente—a state of international life that has developed in the last three years since President Nixon made his first Moscow journey—say that it contributes to a relaxation of tensions between the world's two most potent nuclear powers. Differences in ideological policies and economic systems will remain as will continual big-power rivalry in other parts of the world, they say. But, with nuclear confrontation less likely, both societies have had a chance to become more involved with each other in the various fields of science, culture and trade, providing incentives to both sides to maintain the trend toward normal relations.

The critics of detente here view it as an interlude in the continuing struggle between the free world and Communism brought about by a Soviet desire to lull the West into believing that it is now less necessary to keep defenses strong.

Trade Increase

What does the United States get from detente? The advocates see long-term peace as the eventual dividend. They also envisage increased trade—which has boomed from \$200 million in 1971 to \$1.4 billion in 1973—as boosting the American economy. The various other exchanges they regard as having a certain symbolic importance.

Those unhappy with detente believe the avoidance of direct confrontation has been caused by the U.S. deterrent. They believe detente should not lead to U.S. arms cuts unless matched closely by similar verified Soviet reductions. They scoff at the trade figures as a disguised form of economic aid to Moscow. They cite the relatively low rates of interest—3 per cent or 7 per cent on government-backed Export-Import Bank credits—to encourage exports—when U.S. firms had to pay double that for loans at home. Moreover, the Russians, by skillfully playing off various exporters, were able in 1973 to get huge amounts of grain at cheap prices, thereby pushing the price of U.S. grains higher and adding to the country's inflation.

What does the Soviet Union get from detente? Both sides see the Russians as gaining techno-

logical know-how in computers, electronics, chemicals and truck-building from the West to streamline their economy. Those who boost detente argue that, as a result of this, the Russians are under additional pressure to avoid confrontation since demands are building up at home for a higher standard of living. The dissenters believe that little of this technological assistance has been directed to the civilian sector, most of it being used by the Soviet military to improve missile capabilities.

Chinese Question

Both sides agree that detente also has permitted the Russians to pay more attention to China and less to the West. But they disagree on whether the Moscow-Washington rapprochement diminishes or increases the chances of a Soviet-Chinese war. The critics say that because detente makes the Western countries less likely to threaten the Russians, it increases the possibility that Soviet military men might seek a confrontation with China.

On the question of who gains the most from detente, supporters of the policy see shared benefits. Both societies have problems at home and in time of peace both peoples will gain. The supporters also argue that an improved international climate must lead to a liberalization within the Soviet Union, a gain for the United States in the sense that increased personal freedom is a "victory" for Western ideas. Strategically, they say, detente already has led to an increase in U.S. influence in the Arab world.

The critics believe the Russians so far have been the "winners." They argue that nothing fundamental has changed within Soviet society and that in some areas repression seems to have increased. The Russians, they believe, have taken advantage of detente to build up their military might. Other, more specific issues also will have to be answered. Some of them: Which side possesses a nuclear advantage, if any, and is a nuclear advantage possible or even desirous when both sides possess such enormous arsenals of missiles and bombers? Should the United States, with its traditional emphasis on personal freedom, continue cultural and scientific exchanges with a government which places censorship, travel restrictions and other barriers in the way of its scientists and other intellectuals? Should trade, however beneficial to the U.S. economy, be made conditional on Soviet domestic changes? Should the United States become involved in a multi-billion-dollar project to exploit the natural gas of Siberia, thereby perhaps finding another source of energy but running the risk of reliance on another foreign power?

So Far, Study Has Been Down to Earth

500 Yogis Walk on Fire to Help Science

By William J. Drummond

NEW DELHI.—At the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, a team of physicians has been carefully observing a small army of yogis.

Some have reclined on a bed of nails. Others chose to run barefoot across hot coals or bury themselves alive. Others ate glass or swallowed powerful acid. Some tried (so far unsuccessfully) to levitate.

The reason for the study of the exotic antics of more than 500 yogis is a serious one. The team, headed by a physiologist, Dr. G.S. Chhinnia, has been trying to establish once and for all the health effects of yoga.

A mixture of national pride and scientific interest has motivated this research.

"If the Chinese can tell the world about acupuncture, why can we not tell the world about yoga?" asked Dr. P. Diesch, an Indian public health administrator who recently joined the World Health Organization.

The Indian Council of Medical Research, along with the institute, is financing the research on the yogis.

No Breakthrough

While conceding that the research has provided "no breakthrough," Dr. Chhinnia said, "yoga does affect the functions of the body... We have substantiated some of the claims of the yogis." Yoga is a system for the regeneration of man. Under its tenets, the body is the first instrument of religion.

"Hathayoga," which is basically physical culture, is regarded as the first step toward mental purification and spiritual awakening.

The ultimate aim of yoga is supposed to be union with God,



'How could I have said such mean things about Communists in the old days?'

Sees Common U.S., Peking Interests

Sen. Jackson Describes China Trip

By Sen. Henry M. Jackson

RECENTLY, I had more than 15 hours of detailed and frank conversations with Chinese leaders in Peking. In addition to discussions with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua and others, I met with Premier Chou En-lai in a hospital where he is recuperating. Alert and keen-minded, he was thoroughly familiar with my talks with other officials, and thus we were able to move directly to key issues.

I came away from these discussions with the impression that there are many areas in which American interests parallel those of the Chinese. Even though we use different terminology to express our positions and even though we start from different premises, there is a range of matters in which the national inter-

ests of our two countries are compatible. I found that many of my own positions on vital issues, now being debated in the United States, were understood and sympathetically appreciated by the Chinese. I was able to explain to key Chinese officials the nature of the American decision-making process and the increasing importance of Congress in foreign policy matters.

The talks strongly reinforced my impression that the Chinese have a rather realistic view of the geopolitical situation on the Eurasian land mass. At the center of Chinese concern is what they perceive to be the expansionist and unreliable nature of the Soviet Union. While the Chinese are convinced of their capacity to defend themselves on the basis of self-reliance, they see Soviet policy as in part directed at their encirclement.

Word of Honor

To the Chinese, one's word of honor is more important than formal agreements on paper, and they profoundly distrust the Soviet Union for failing to act with integrity. The Chinese have learned from bitter experience that their treaties with the Russians are of little value, and they value the frankness with which Americans have spoken with them. I found that while we both could easily identify a wide variety of issues on which we could agree, they also respected my frankness when we identified matters on which we disagreed. At no point did ideology prove to be a hindrance to precise communication.

It is clear that the Chinese recognize the importance of NATO and the danger of any immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe. China's position is that the Soviets are "reaching to the East in preparation for an attack on the West." That is, the Chinese are concerned about

Poll in U.S. Finds Biggest Concern Now Is Inflation

PRINCETON, N.J., July 14 (AP).—Americans once again believe inflation is the nation's most serious problem, the latest Gallup poll shows. Earlier this year, those polled were more concerned about the energy crisis.

Forty-eight per cent of the 1,509 persons interviewed from May 31 to June 3 named inflation as their chief concern, while only 6 per cent listed the energy crisis.

In a similar survey in January, 46 per cent of those questioned listed the energy crisis as the nation's most important problem. Only 25 per cent of the respondents then named inflation as their chief concern.

Other problems and the percentage of people who listed them in the latest poll as most serious included:

- "Dissatisfaction with lack of trust in government," 15 per cent.
- "Corruption in government and Watergate," 11 per cent.
- "Crime-lawlessness," 4 per cent.
- "Moral decline-lack of religion," 4 per cent.

the weakness of Europe and the need for greater unity among the Western allies. They feel deeply that the security of their own area is affected by what happens in the European area, and they are now very forthcoming in encouraging a strong NATO.

Beyond this, the Chinese perceive a threat in Soviet involvement in the Indian subcontinent and in the Persian Gulf, particularly Russian pressure on Iran and Pakistan. They are concerned by what, to them, seems a limited American understanding of the pressing threats to Pakistan's territorial integrity.

Commercial Basis

I was struck by the Chinese spirit of self-reliance—not only in the matter of security planning but also in their handling of foreign trade. The American people will welcome the news that trade with China is evolving on a solid commercial basis—in contrast to trade with Russia.

The Soviet Union, of course, is asking for economic benefits which involve the transfer of sophisticated American technology and a massive infusion of American capital. These transactions are supported by U.S. government credits, which are in turn subsidized by the already hard-pressed American taxpayer so that the Soviets can pay a far lower interest rate than he must pay for any loan. Unlike the Russians, the Chinese are not seeking such special U.S. taxpayer-subsidized credits.

Two years have elapsed since the Shanghai communist leaders issued President Nixon's visit to China, and we should now be pressing on toward new advances in Sino-American relations, including the establishment of resident news correspondents in each country, more substantial programs of cultural and educational exchanges and the settlement of the assets issue.

Issue of Relations

On the matter of diplomatic recognition, we should try to reverse the location of our embassy and liaison office in Taipei and Peking. (The United States has an embassy in Taipei and a liaison office in Peking, and a change of this nature would amount to full diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China.)

In short, I believe we should be moving more rapidly than we are toward a closer relationship between the People's Republic of China and this country. This is in our own self-interest. It is in the self-interest of China, and, above all else, it is in the interest of world peace. We must move beyond contacts between a limited number of personalities to a more institutionalized process and a far wider range of relationships.

We must grasp this moment in history—when geopolitical considerations have brought our two countries closer together—to build a web of relations which will promote peace, especially as China moves ahead to become a nuclear and industrial power.

Mr. Jackson, the junior senator from the state of Washington, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Subsidies to Plug the Dike for 2 Years

Eastern Europe's Inflation Stopgap

By Dusko Doder

BUDAPEST (WP).—The countries of Eastern Europe have acknowledged in their current negotiations that the dike they are erecting against Western inflation, while inevitably caving in and that they will be forced soon to increase sharply the prices of raw materials and energy.

But the Soviet bloc nations are determined to maintain their consumer prices at current levels during the next two years through a variety of anti-inflationary measures, including large subsidies.

The decision was reported by East European officials and other sources who stressed that consumer price increases were "politically unacceptable." The explanation of the stand suggests that the Soviet bloc nations want to preclude any political turmoil such as the Polish upheaval sparked by workers' riots in December, 1970, against price increases on basic commodities.

Western inflation will thus be imported into Eastern Europe without its effects being passed on to the consumers.

For the centrally planned economies of Comecon, the East European economic bloc, this will mean severe distortions in domestic price structures during 1974 and 1975. It will also mean some tough and painful bargaining among Comecon experts who are engaged in drafting the next five-year plan, covering the 1976-80 period.

Hungary's Move

A clear indication of initial price changes was given last month when Hungary announced a series of increases in the prices of raw materials for domestic products, plus effective on Jan. 1. Crude oil will double, natural gas will go up by more than 40 per cent, various raw materials in the chemical industries by between 35 per cent and 75 per cent and metals by between 10 per cent and 100 per cent.

Under the current five-year plan, the Soviet Union is supplying its East European clients with energy and raw materials at prices negotiated in 1969 and 1970. Despite the recent dramatic increases on world markets, the Russians are committed, for instance, to sell crude oil in Eastern Europe at little over \$2 a barrel, or about one-fourth of the current market price, through 1975.

Other Comecon members—East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria—get most of their energy and raw materials from the Soviet Union. Hungary gets 90 per cent of its fuel and ore from the Soviet Union. The Russians supply 90 per cent of Poland's crude-oil needs and more than 80 per cent of its iron-ore requirements.

Just what Communist planners intend to do to prevent the increased prices of energy and raw materials from being passed on to their consumers in the long run is unclear. But Hungary's anti-inflationary struggle offers an example of short-term strategy.

As outlined by officials in interviews last week, the government expects to compensate firms for keeping their domestic prices at current levels.

The nation's inflation rate in 1973 was 3.5 per cent and the government has announced that it intends to reduce that figure to 2 per cent this year. A large section of industrial workers was given a 5 per cent pay rise in 1973—and this year municipal and other white-collar workers are scheduled to get raises as well.

Sad History

Like other East Europeans, the Hungarians are extremely fearful of inflation, having achieved something of a world record in this area in 1946. Hungary's galloping inflation then reached such proportions that \$1 was being exchanged in Budapest for 84 billion pengos, a unit of the Hungarian currency at the time.

The government here has a vested interest in maintaining a solid measure of the economic prosperity that it has achieved through gradual reforms during the last six years. "Politically speaking, we are against inflation, we cannot afford to have inflation because of the impact it would have on wage earners, the workers," Janos Fekete, vice-chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, said in an interview.

"We have been working very hard to establish the people's confidence in the forint (the unit of Hungarian currency) and we cannot play with that confidence," he declared. He said that private savings have been increasing and today amount to the equivalent of nearly \$3 billion. Hungary's national budget for 1974 is about \$11 billion.

The government this year has allocated \$1 billion to subsidize domestic prices at their present levels. Anti-inflationary measures include a cut in tariffs on foreign imports, a reduction in subsidies aimed at stimulating Hungarian exports and two revaluations of the forint, bringing it down from last year's rate of 20 forints for

\$1 to 23 to the dollar at the official rate.

Moreover, the government does not tax interest on private savings.

Export Profits

"The basis of our stability" is that we have five-year contracts with-out socialist partners," Mr. Fekete said. "We buy a great deal in the West at higher prices now, but we also get higher prices for our exports."

Hungarian exporters, he continued, now have to pay a "tax on excess profits," and these funds "are being used to support raw-material prices."

The national bank is using its monetary levers to stimulate the economy and Mr. Fekete voiced optimism that the annual rate of growth of 7 per cent (in real terms) would again be achieved in 1974, through greater productivity.

Hungary has been borrowing heavily in Western monetary markets but these credits have been used only for those projects deemed capable of producing competitive goods that can be marketed easily in the West.

"We do not restrict credits for those firms that can make a profit," Mr. Fekete said.

The 56-year-old banker, who is regarded as one of the most sophisticated East European money experts, said he was confident that the mechanism devised to combat inflation would work well through 1975.

"I see no problems," he said.

"I am working now for the 1976-80 period."

Some Hungarian economists and Western diplomats, however, are considerably less optimistic about prospects for long-term subsidies

of retail prices. This mood can be detected also at the national planning office, where experts are operating virtually in the dark while drafting long-term plans.

"How can one make any valid assumptions when you don't know where the world prices will stand two years from now?" a Hungarian economist asked.

Trade's Effects

In his view and that of others, Comecon is no longer a closed economic system because of dramatic increases in East-West trade during the last four years and Comecon governments have to learn how to coexist with non-socialist economic groupings.

A realignment of the price structure to bring them in line with world economic trends is inevitable, according to this view. And Comecon experts have another year ahead of them to bargain and work out plans.

It is clear from these discussions that the Russians have won agreement from their clients to change Comecon rules so that prices could be adjusted to Moscow's liking in the next five-year plan. But the main point that emerged from a top-level Comecon meeting in Bulgaria two weeks ago is that no firm agreements about price levels has been made.

Increased-price subsidies represent, in effect, a backward step for East European countries, particularly Hungary. But even these economists who dislike the measure see no alternative. They privately hope that the Western inflation wave will subside and things will return to normal.

2 Months After Massacre, Tension Lingers in Maalot

By Terence Smith

MAALOT, Israel (NYT).—The bullet holes in the classroom walls have been plastered over, the shattered windows have been replaced and someone has written on the blackboard in colored chalk: "Happy summer vacation."

The school in Maalot looks normal again, but this raw dormitory town, once the Lebanese border town, is still grappling with the emotional and political effects of the massacre that occurred here eight weeks ago.

The 4,000 residents are still fearful at night, and many still barricade the doors of their apartments before going to sleep. Teams of volunteer psychiatrists from Tel Aviv are visiting the town twice a week to help the people deal with what happened here.

Shortly before dawn on May 15, three Arab guerrillas arrived in the town, killed three members of a family and then seized the school, in which more than 100 teen-age children were sleeping. The Israeli government first decided to give in to the guerrillas' demand that it release 50 Palestinian commandos held in Israeli prisons, but then, with the deadline approaching, decided that it could not fulfill the conditions in time and sent in its soldiers. Twenty-one of the children were killed, along with the three guerrillas, and 66 teenagers were wounded in the shooting.

Mostly Immigrants

The event traumatized the residents, most of whom are young, by educated immigrants from North African countries who came to Israel in the 1950s since Maalot was founded.

For weeks, many of the families slept together at night often with as many as 20 persons in an apartment. In many cases, they insisted that an armed soldier be in the apartment with them.

The tension has eased somewhat since then, but residents report that it heightens whenever there is an alert or a report that guerrillas may have crossed the Lebanese border, five miles to the north.

The killing thrust the town into the limelight after years of official neglect. It has received a steady stream of prominent visitors since May 15, including U.S. Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, Rep. Jeremiah Fodor of Brooklyn, a delegation representing New York City Mayor Abe Beame, officials of Jewish organizations and Israeli government ministers.

Prime Minister Rabin visited the town shortly after, taking officials, teachers and parents. Other ministers have come to consult local leaders about its needs. The government has promised to double its investment in Maalot by building new schools, factories, parks and a modern medical center. The objective, according to Mr. Ben-Yasov, chairman of the town council, is to double Maalot's population within the next four years.

Private Contributions

In addition to the government help, a Maalot memorial fund has been established to receive private contributions. Mr. Ben-Yasov said that about \$120,000 had been raised so far. The town council hopes to build a soccer stadium and sports center that will serve as a memorial to the victims.

time of the massacre and as an attraction to keep young people in Maalot.

A number of Israeli and foreign companies have expressed interest in locating plants near Maalot. A cooperative supermarket has agreed to build a large shopping complex here, even though the current population is too small to provide much profit.

All of this investment has been earmarked for Maalot itself, rather than Tarsis, the neighboring Arab village with which it has been administratively linked for 11 years. As part of an experiment in Arab-Jewish co-existence, the two towns were united under a single town council in 1963.

Although they are within a mile of each other, Maalot and Tarsis are in fact worlds apart. Maalot is a dusty, grassless collection of utilitarian apartment blocks while Tarsis has a settled, serene atmosphere that reflects its homogeneous population.

Separate Schools

The residents of the two towns have kept largely to themselves. The children have attended separate schools, studied in separate languages and played separately. A few families have visited each other regularly, but they were the exceptions.

"You have to remember that the Jews of Maalot came from Arab countries, where they lived as an ethnic minority without any civil rights," Mr. Ben-Yasov said.

Mr. Ben-Yasov added that there was a "mutual envy" between the relatively poor residents of Maalot and the better educated, more prosperous Arabs of Tarsis. The people of Maalot resent the better economic status of their neighbors, he said, while the Arabs of Tarsis resent the special tax advantages and government-subsidized loans that the Jews of Maalot receive as new immigrants in a developing town.

France Seeking Farm-Price Rise At EEC Meeting

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet said he is an interview published yesterday that France will demand a general increase in European farm prices at the meeting of Common Market ministers of agriculture, opening in Brussels tomorrow.

Mr. Bonnet said that he intended to make good on President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's election promise to "help French farmers overcome the 'serious effect' of rising costs and falling prices."

Mr. Bonnet, who will preside at the Brussels meeting, said that a "certain number of countries in the community share our concern, but this is evidently not the case with Britain."

He said that French farm incomes could be expected to decline substantially this year, but he rejected the estimate of French farmers' organizations that there would be a shortfall of 8.5 billion francs (\$2 billion) compared with last year.

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Euromarket

Banks Crisis of Confidence Eased by Lack of Business

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 14 (UPI)—The summer doldrums, usually the time for much complaining about the absence of new business, are actually cheering up bankers this time.

They reason that the lack of activity will help keep the very tight money market in the international marketplace from getting out of hand. And they hope by the time the business picks up the week-end of the current week will be behind them.

The critical question concerns a financial well-being of the hundreds of small and medium-sized banks that operate in the market. For some months now, there has been a general cry about the risks banks have in taking, especially in making substantial loan commitments to countries whose ability to meet interest charges and principal repayments is a source of increasing concern.

This general worry was made acute late last month when unknown Herstatt of West Germany collapsed—leaving an untold number of banks holding claims against the bank which they were not fully repaid.

In the absence of detailed information, which banks were burned out, but how many could share the blame for the collapse.

With this information, a cloud of suspicion has fallen over every bank.

As a result, small and medium-sized institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to borrow money from other banks and at the same time investors are shunning these banks for the greater safety of the 40 or 50 biggest banks of the world whose ability to withstand financial collapse is more certain.

The irony of this situation is that by starving their smaller competitors of an outlet to protect their own assets, the big banks risk triggering a liquidity crisis for the small institutions and setting off a wave of failures. This is less of a problem for small American banks who have ready access through their parent institutions to the U.S. money markets or, as a last resort, the Federal Reserve. But it is a serious concern for all of the other small banks operating in this market.

And now that Herstatt's failure has dramatized the danger, it remains to be seen whether, after the details are made known, the small banks not hurt by the collapse can ever re-establish their positions in the market.

At present, this crisis of confidence within the banking industry is being weathered with minimum anxiety due to the fact that there is virtually no business.

Foreign exchange trading, which is being confined to strictly commercial transactions, "The volume of business has been reduced to levels not seen in over two years," reports the senior trader of a major U.S. bank.

The volume of bank credits currently being sought is also down sharply from previous levels. "Funds just aren't available," observes one banker.

Nevertheless, a small amount of business is being attempted. Trans-European Natural Gas Pipeline Finance is seeking \$60 million and is offering to pay three-quarters of a percent over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for the first five

Economic Indicators		
WEEKLY COMPARISONS		
	Latest Week	Prior Week
Commodity Index	226.8	225.3
Currency in circ.	\$74,876,000	\$74,106,000
Total loans	\$123,263,000	\$121,416,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,730,000	2,802,000
Auto production	114,735	117,359
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,900,000	8,900,000
Foreign car prod.	425,684	522,489
Electric power, kw-hr.	37,715,000	36,215,000
Non-farm payrolls	103	198
Non-farm hours	162	162

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS		
	1974	1973
Employed	85,512,000	85,512,000
Unemployed	4,708,000	4,512,000
Unemp. Prod.	125.4	124.5
Personal Income	\$1,116,000,000	\$1,018,000,000
Money supply	\$379,200,000	\$379,200,000
Consumer price index	145.6	144.0
Consumer confidence	103	173
Consumer credit	\$130,763,000	\$128,432,000
Exports	\$7,423,000	\$5,698,000
Imports	\$3,498,000	\$3,421,000

*1970 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index based on 1967=100. The consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.
R-Adjusted.

and seven-eighths of a percent for the third quarter.

Banknote Volume of Finland is seeking \$30 million at five-eighths over LIBOR for the first three years, three-quarters for the next three and seven-eighths for the final three.

France's Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann is in the market for \$40 million, offering five-eighths over LIBOR for the first two years, three-quarters for the next three and seven-eighths for the final two. The company has an option to raise the funds by issuing com-

mercial paper—short-term promissory notes—on the U.S. market.

Electricite de France (EDF), which earlier this year negotiated a \$500 million Eurodollar credit, initiated the option clause on commercial paper and next week is expected to put it into effect.

The French utility has already taken a substantial portion of its Eurodollar line in one, three, six and 12 month rollovers. These cost EDF three-eighths of a percent over LIBOR, currently at

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

The U.S. Economic Scene

A Time to Come to Grips With Inflation in U.S.

By Thomas E. Mullancy

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI)—

The intense pressures in the domestic economy have produced so many features in the financial system that the Nixon administration has finally decided to come to grips—publicly—with the whole devastating problem of inflation. It is, in the words of one critic, "high time."

Whether it was merely a cosmetic gesture, a public relations gimmick or whatever, the fact is that the President brought a blue-ribbon group of the nation's business leaders and economists to the White House last week for a dialogue on inflation and to learn what they thought ought to be done to try to cope with it.

No dramatic announcements or consensus emanated from that lengthy session last Thursday, but some might have been seen for some future constructive actions. Unfortunately, labor's voice was not solicited nor heard at that high-level discussion, though presumably it will be sought before some expected White House pronouncements on the subject about 10 days hence.

To many observers, it has appeared that government officials have been content to sidestep this dangerous issue in recent months, hoping that, somehow, the nagging problem would eventually evaporate without any new initiatives. International relations seemed to be drawing a much greater priority and higher attention.

Critical Period

But it became clear to everyone in Washington and elsewhere that a laissez-faire attitude on the cardinal domestic issue of the day simply will not be maintained any longer. Pernicious inflation was boring steadily and precariously into the whole structure of the

seemed to be flattening and some short-term interest rates actually began to recede a bit. But it appears to have been a false signal. The storm is not over by any means.

There are still some reasons for hope. Wholesale prices in June did not rise as sharply as in the previous month. The continued sluggishness in the economy should help to ease inflationary pressures, the dollar has appreciated and the price of gold has declined sharply in recent months. But will these trends be sustained?

A look back at the cost-of-living index for the last 20 years reveals the extent of the nation's current inflation problem. It was no great concern until the middle

of the last decade, when accelerated commitments in Vietnam (without adequate measures to finance them) started the United States on a progressively worsening inflationary path, except for a fairly brief period after the start of the economic-control program in August, 1971.

Following are the annual rates of increase in the cost of living since shortly after the Korean war:

Year P.L. rise in cost of living

1954 2.4

1955 2.4

1956 2.4

1957 2.4

1958 2.4

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U.S. Open Loss on His Mind

Player Wins But Talks of Past

LYTHAM ST. ANNES, Eng., July 14 (UPI)—Moments after Gary Player dropped a short putt to win the British Open for the third time, his thoughts drifted back to the U.S. Open and what might have been. "I really felt this was the year I could pull off the grand slam," said Player, who was playing a type of game he called "the U.S. Open," but it was not to be. He led the first round at

Winged Foot four weeks ago and had a share of the U.S. Open lead after 36 holes. He blew up after that and finished seventh to Hale Irwin.

Two of the Big Three championships of 1974 is not bad. He won the Masters at Augusta in April. He plans to show up early for the PGA championship at Glenside, N.D., Aug. 8-11.

"I guess I didn't prepare properly for the U.S. Open, and preparation is so necessary," Player

said after he won the British Open by four strokes over Peter Oosterhuis and by five from Jack Nicklaus.

"I should have taken the week off before the Open, and gone to Mamaroneck, N.Y., where the course is, but I was sponsoring a young black African golfer and he was given an exemption for the Philadelphia Classic. I could not be rude by not turning up."

Player's victory yesterday was his 99th and he hopes he'll reach No. 100 in glorybook fashion by winning the PGA, a title he first won in 1962 and again in 1972.

"I have found the pattern," he said, referring to his remodeled swing. "I don't get upright when I hook these days. Still, I don't hook all that much now."

Player now has eight major championships, to rival Nicklaus, Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen and Ben Hogan on the all-time list. Nicklaus leads with 12 titles.

"But I tell you it was agony leading through all 72 holes. I was tight in the gut. It was terrible."

"I guess it's because the leaders go out last. You have time on your hands waiting," he said.

Player, 37, a rancher in Johannesburg, said he'll continue to play golf as long as he keeps winning.

"I enjoy my golf now, something I had not done for the last seven years. But as soon as I know I can't win any more, I'll stay home and concentrate on my farm and in helping youth."

Player was the only man in the British Open to name Royal Lytham and St. Anne's 6,892-yard par 71 for 268. Nicklaus had 71 by winds from the Irish Sea for most of the four days. A record total crowd of 90,025 saw the event.

Player had rounds of 68, 68, 75, 70 for a 2-under-par 282. Oosterhuis, a Briton, had a final-round par 71 for 286. Nicklaus had 71 for 287, and Huble Green, 71-235. Player's winning margin was the largest since 1964 when the late Tony Lema beat Nicklaus by five strokes.

With player starting birdie-birdie and Nicklaus unable to get his customary last round charge off the ground, the South African, playing aggressively, was in control.

He made a pair of bogeys at Nos. 4 and 5, but put a last on the championship at the 489-yard par-5 sixth when he took a three. He was on the green in two and heled a four-footer for the eagle.

Player faltered on the back nine, bogeying three of the last four holes to come in with a 38, but with his challengers also floundering, there was never any danger of his losing.

Nicklaus rubbed his chin with three straight bogies on the back nine.

Sam Snead, 62, Ties for Lead After 54 Holes

BETTENDORF, Iowa, July 14 (UPI)—Sam Snead, at 62 seeking his first victory on the pro golf tour in nine years, yesterday fired his third straight sub-par round, a 2-under-par 69, to grab a share of the lead in the \$100,000 Quad Cities Open.

Snead, whose last victory came at the 1965 Greater Greensboro Open, tied four-time major winner Mark Hayes, who carded a 5-under-par 66. They were at 10-under-par 203.

Snead recorded four birdies—the last on a 15-foot putt on the par-5 18th hole—to tie Hayes. "I just looked at the situation on the last hole and said, Lord, I'll take a five and put the ball in my pocket," said Snead. "But I had the chance for the birdie, and by golly, it fell in."

Snead already owns the PGA record of being the oldest player to win a tournament, winning at 53 in 1965.

Russia Beats U.S. for Title In Basketball

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 14 (AP)—The Soviet Union defeated the United States, 105-94, today to win the world amateur basketball championship.

The victory gave three teams—Yugoslavia, the United States and the Soviet Union—each six victories against one defeat. But the Russians, who lost to Yugoslavia, had a better point spread against the two teams.

Yugoslavia took second place and the United States, which beat Yugoslavia yesterday, took third place.

The United States today trailed 83-80, when Luther Burden made two foul shots with 7:42 left to play, but the Russians scored the next two baskets. The United States never got closer than five points after that, as the U.S. lineup couldn't handle the taller Russians.

For the Russians, Alexander Soloviy finished with 38 points. Alexander Belov with 16, followed by Modestas Paulauskas with 11 and Sergei Belov with 10.

Luther Burden had 22 points, Gus Gerard 16 and John Lucas 18 for the United States.

Earlier today, Yugoslavia beat Spain, 79-71.

New Tennis Tour Set for Next Year

GAETAUD, Switzerland, July 14 (Reuters)—The Association of Tennis Professionals announced yesterday it would be organizing a circuit in Europe and the United States next season for players who do not take part in the World Championship Tennis program.

The circuit, organized in agreement with WCT, will involve 10 tournaments in Europe and 10 in the United States. ATP public relations director Richard Evans said at a conference during the Swiss championships here.

Yankees Power Their Way to Sixth Straight

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI)—The New York Yankees pounded four Oakland pitchers for 17 hits, scoring five runs in the fifth inning and six in the seventh, to extend their winning streak to six games yesterday with a 12-6 victory over the A's.

The Yankees were trailing, 3-1, when they sent 10 batters to the plate in the fifth inning. In the seventh, 12 batters came up.

Reggie Jackson hit his 17th

Delmonica Hanover Repeats in Rich Trot

By Joseph Durso

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 14 (UPI)—Delmonica Hanover last night won the Roosevelt International for the second straight year as a flurry of mishaps hit the European entries in this rich trot.

French contender Amyot went lame while warming up and was scratched. One of the Swedish horses, Lime Rodney, broke stride at the start and finished sixth. And the other Swedish racer, Knabe, pulled up after two turns about the track and didn't even finish the \$200,000 race.

But Delmonica Hanover, one of the strongest favorites in the 16-year history of the International, apparently needed no helping hand from fortune to repeat her victory of last season.

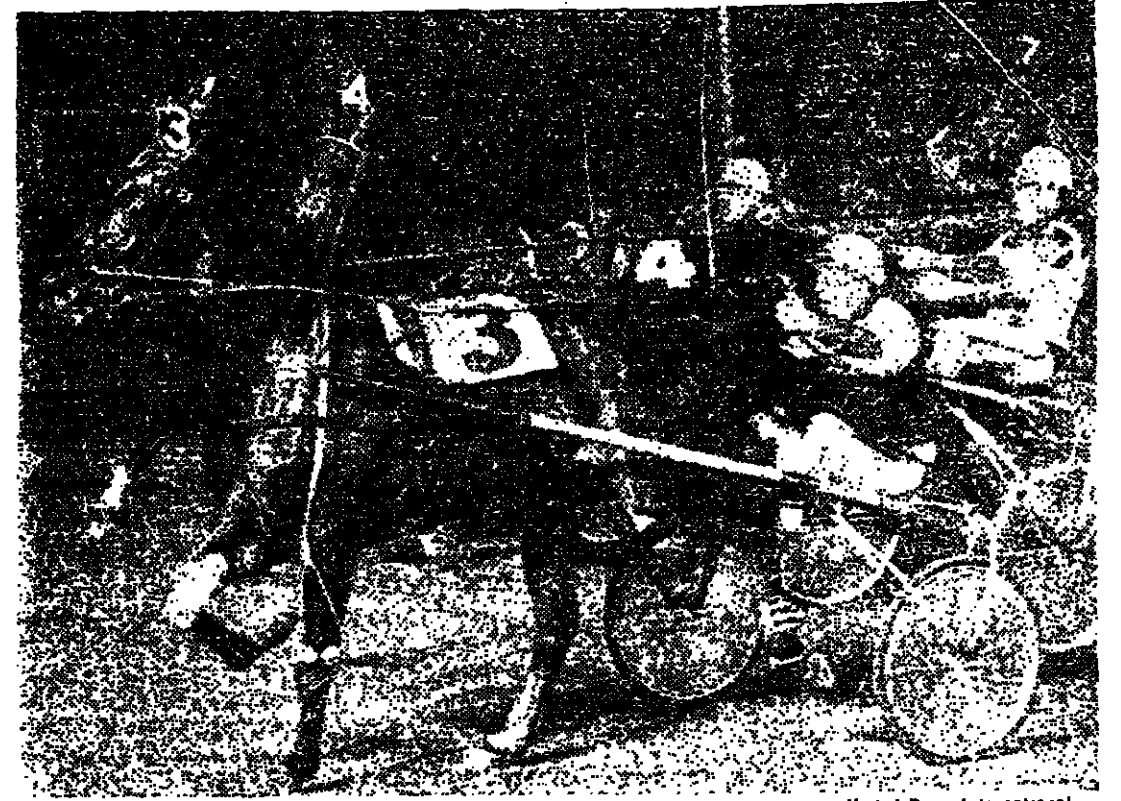
She started in the No. 3 post position, went straight to the lead, and held it for the 1 1/4 miles, scoring an easy half-length victory over Keystone Gary of Canada, with Italy's Dossion third and France's Axius fourth.

Hard to Hold

"She was fresh and kind of rank tonight," driver John Chapman said, of the 5-year-old winner. "I was really holding her tight 'til the last turn, then I let her go. I did most of my work in the winner's circle—holding her when the fireworks went off."

Delmonica Hanover, a success story, cost Delvin Miller, co-owner and trainer, and his colleague, Arnold Hanger, just \$5,000. Then she reached the big-time last year, by scoring an upset in the International (and returning \$22,200 to her \$2 to win backers). After that, three victories in seven starts this year, including the Prix d'Amérique at Vincennes in Paris, and a career bankroll of \$572,387 even before her \$100,000 performance last night.

Delmonica Hanover's time was 2:34 4/5, two-fifths of a second slower than her pace last year in the International. Diplomatic détente apparently ends at the pari-mutuel window, because the crowd of 37,407 made Delmonica Hanover a powerful choice. She paid



STEPPING TO VICTORY—Delmonica Hanover, No. 3, driven by John Chapman, wins Roosevelt International. Trotter won by half a length over Canada's Keystone Gary, No. 4.

off at the modest rate of \$3.80 for each \$2 bet to win.

The International financial situation was complicated, though, by the accident to Amyot. The 8-year-old French horse stood as the second choice with Savoir in the early betting and, when he had to be scratched, sizable refunds had to be paid to the French horse's public.

This happened after Amyot suddenly went lame about an hour 20 minutes before the field of nine was scheduled on the track. Near by stood Jean Raud, the elder statesman of French trotting, who had steered Jamin to victory in the first Roosevelt International, in 1959.

"He was at the paddock turn,

moving very slowly," Raud said. "Suddenly, he stumbled. He didn't step in a hole or anything, just stumbled and nearly fell down."

"A tragedy," said Amyot's driver, Michel-Marcel Gougeon. "He suddenly stopped and held up his right leg. It's the first time anything like this ever happened to him. What does it cost to bring a horse here for a race like this? Maybe \$10,000, maybe more. But that's not as important as saving the horse for the future."

Amyot, who has won \$454,107 in his career, suffered an injury to his right front leg. X-rays will be taken to determine whether there is a break in the pastern bone, between the ankle and hoof. When the race started, Amyot's

spot—second from the rail between Dossion and Delmonica Hanover—was left vacant. The field was down to eight then, which was all the track could start in one line, but the ninth horse in the original list was Knabe—who still got under way all by himself in a one-horse second line.

But there was Delmonica Hanover stepping to the front, anyway. She was never behind another horse, clearing the mile in 2:04 1/5 and giving Chapman little to do for the final 50 yards but look back over his shoulder.

By then, she was the fourth trotter to win this race twice in a row. But it was not much of a night for the overseas crowd.

Brush-Back Pitches Start Rift

Pirates, Reds Fight Way to Split of a Twinbill

PITTSBURGH, July 14 (UPI)—Al Oliver drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a single to back the combined four-hit pitching of Bruce Kison and Dave Giusti as the Pittsburgh Pirates snapped a five-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory today in the nightcap of a doubleheader. The game was delayed for 10 minutes when a fight erupted between the teams.

Tony Perez's three-run homer carried the Reds to a 3-2 victory in the opener.

Players from both benches and bullpens emptied onto the field after Kison was hit by a Jack Billingham pitch in the fourth inning of the second game. Several scuffles started, and after order had been restored, Reds' manager Sparky Anderson, Reds' reserve outfielder Andy Kosco and Pirates' right fielder Ed Kirkpatrick were ejected.

Kison had earlier been warned by plate umpire Ed Sudol after he threw close to Dave Conception in the second inning.

The Pirates also won the game

in the fourth. Chuck Brinkman, obtained this week from the Chicago White Sox, got his first National League hit with one out in the inning. He moved to second on the hit batsman and scored on Oliver's two-out single, snapping a 1-1 tie.

Phillies 5, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Willie Montanez singled with the bases loaded—his eighth hit in his last 11

Sunday

at-bats to spark a three-run eighth inning that lifted Philadelphia to a 5-2 victory over the Giants in the first game of a doubleheader. The Phillies trailed, 2-1, when Dave Cash opened the eighth with a single. He went to second on a balk and to third when Larry Brown snapped an 8-for-17 slump by beating out a hit to third.

That finished Ed Halicki, the rookie San Francisco starter. Reliever Randy Moffitt walked

Mike Schmidt to load the bases and then Montanez greeted Ron Bryant with a single to right that scored two runs. Del Unser's squeeze bunt chased across the third run of the inning.

Braves 7, Cards 0

At St. Louis, Atlanta knuckleballer Phil Niekro stopped the Cardinals on five singles and Dave Johnson hammered a three-run homer to lift the Braves to a 7-0 victory. The Braves got to Ray Bare, who was making his first major league start, as Ralph Garr led off the first inning with a triple and scored on a wild pitch, one of three by Bare in his three innings.

Expos 6, Padres 1

At San Diego, Ken Singleton hit a three-run home run in the third inning and Bob Barker belted a solo homer in the sixth as the Montreal Expos defeated the Padres, 6-1, in the opener of a doubleheader.

Astros 7, Cubs 6

At Houston, Bob Gallagher singled home Milt May with one

out in the 13th inning to give the Astros a 7-6 victory over the Chicago Cubs. The Cubs, trailing 6-3, tied the game with two runs in the eighth on a single by José Cardenal, a triple by André Thornton and Billy Grabarkewitz's infield grounder and one in the ninth on a walk to Don Kessinger, a single by Rick Monday and a double by Cardenal.

Red Sox 3, Angels 0

At Boston, Luis Tiant fired a seven-hit shutout for his 15th victory as the Red Sox defeated California, 3-0. The Red Sox scored in the second, third and eighth innings. In the second, Angel rightfielder Joe Lahoud misplayed Tim Lincecum's fly-ball into a triple, scoring Rico Petrocelli.

In the next inning, Bernie Carbo's long fly to centerfield was misjudged by Mickey Rivers and the hit scored Cecil Cooper from first base. The Red Sox picked up their other run in the eighth when Tommy Harper's grounder was booted by third baseman Dave Chalk, allowing Rico Petrocelli to score.

White Sox 3, Orioles 1

At Chicago, Bill Melton's two-run homer in the first inning powered the White Sox to a 2-1 victory over Baltimore. Carlos May, who singled, was on base when Melton hit his 12th homer. Chicago got its other run in the seventh on singles by Bill Sharpe and Bucky Dent, an intentional walk to Bebe Reayard and a sacrifice fly by May.

Yanks 7, A's 2

At New York, Sal Bando's three-run homer capped a five-run Oakland rally in the seventh inning and gave the A's a 7-3 victory that ended a six-game winning streak for the Yankees. Bando connected off Sparky Lyle, who had relieved loser Cecil Upshaw after the A's had tied the game, 3-3, in the seventh. Lyle took over with one out and runners on second and third and, after an intentional walk to Bert Campaneris, Claudell Washington hit a sacrifice fly and then Bando sent his 10th homer over the fence in left center.

Brewers 8, Rangers 3

At Milwaukee, George Scott hit a home run and two doubles and drove in five runs to power the Brewers to a 9-3 victory over Texas Rangers in the opener of a doubleheader. Scott doubled home Brewer runs in the first and third innings and blasted a three-run homer in the fourth.

Ed Sprague gave up the Texas runs and right hits in the first five innings. The victory was his fifth in a row and jumped his season record to 7-1.

Royals 2, Tigers 1

At Kansas City, Hal McRae walked in the 14th inning, forcing in Amos Otis with the winning run and giving the Royals a 2-1 victory over Detroit.

Twins 6, Indians 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Steve Braun's homer in the 10th inning gave the Twins a 6-5 victory over Cleveland. The Twins tied it, 5-5, in the ninth when Jerry Terrell singled, moved to second on a passed ball and scored on Glenn Borgmann's single. Cleveland had taken the lead with three runs in the seventh inning, two of them scoring on a triple by John Lowenstein.

HEATING THE GREENS—Gary Player is angry after missing a birdie putt on seventh hole of British Open.

Matra Takes Endurance Test At Watkins Glen by 30 Miles

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., July 14 (AP)—A Matra driven by two Frenchmen won the Six-Hour Watkins Glen endurance race yesterday by 30 miles.

The machine of Jean-Benoist Jarrier and Jean-Pierre Bellocé sailed into the lead after a half hour of racing and completely dominated the show. Second place went to an experimental turbocharged Porsche-Carrera, driven by Herbert Mueller of Switzerland and Chris Van Lennep of the Netherlands. They trailed by at least 10 circuits of the 3.27 mile Watkins Glen grand prix course.

In third place was a production model Porsche-Carrera, manned by Americans Peter Gregg and Ianerley Haywood. Gregg and Haywood took first place for Trans-Am machines.

Jarrier and Bellocé had their last made earlier when another Matra, leader for the first half of the race, ran into early ignition problems and finally dropped out after 475 miles.

That car, the winning machine, the 24-hpurs of Le Mans last year, was driven by Gérard Larrousse and Henri Pescarolo.

British Lions Unbeaten

PORT ELIZABETH, July 14 (UPI)—The British Lions rugby team became the first side to beat South Africa in a series home this century when it won 26-9, to take a 3-0 lead in its four-test series. The Lions have won all 18 matches on their tour.

Australian Girl Sets 1,500 Mark In Warm-Up Swim

SYDNEY, July 14 (Reuters)—Australian Jenny Turrall smashed her own 1,500-meter world freestyle record last night, in what was intended simply as a warm-up swim for upcoming U.S. meets.

She clocked 16 minutes 43.4 seconds to slash 4.8 seconds off her previous record, set here last January.

The 14-year-old said after the time trial at Sydney University pool that "I didn't really set out for a fast time, but the pool was great and I just kept on going. The chlorine hurt my eyes a lot and I'm a bit tired, but it's nice to break the record."

About 100 people saw Turrall lower the record.

Last January, she set records for the 800 and 1,500-meter swims, then won a gold medal for the 400 meters at the Christchurch Commonwealth Games.

Merckx Sets Record For Stage Victories

SRO DE URGEL, Spain, July 14 (UPI)—Belgian Eddy Merckx, the undisputed king of the road, yesterday began a series of dangerous curves today to win the 15th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race and maintain his 12-minute 5-second lead.

It was Merckx's 26th stage victory in five tours and set a record for most Tour de France victories in a career. Balthus, in the final sprint, won 15 of the current leaders, including second-place Gonzalo Aja of Spain.

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI)—The New York Yankees pounded four Oakland pitchers for 17 hits, scoring five runs in the fifth inning and six in the seventh, to extend their winning streak to six games yesterday with a 12-6 victory over the A's.

The Yankees were trailing, 3-1, when they sent 10 batters to the plate in the fifth inning. In the seventh, 12 batters came up.

Reggie Jackson hit his 17th

Saturday

home run in the fourth inning off starter and winner Dick Tidrow to give the A's a 3-0 advantage. The Yankees scored their first run in the fourth on a double by Otto Velez and a two-out wild pitch by losing pitcher Vida Blue.

The Yankees got four hits in the fifth inning, the key shot was a bases-loaded double by Bobby Murcer.

Orioles 2, White Sox 1

At Chicago, southpaw Mike Cuellar had a no-hitter for 6 1/3 innings but needed ninth-inning relief help from Dave Johnson and Grant Jackson as Baltimore scored a 2-1 decision over Wood and the White Sox. Cuellar, who has won 12 of his last 15 games, gave up three hits, walked two and struck out four before stringing in the 85-degree temperature and giving way to Johnson. Johnson got the first two batters in the ninth out then gave up a single to Ken Henderson and was replaced by Jackson, who struck out Carlos May to end the game.

Brewers 8, Rangers 3

At Milwaukee, Jim Colborn, with last-out relief help from Tom Murphy, gave up eight hits, and Pedro Garcia drove in two runs to lead the Brewers to a 5-2 victory over Texas. The victory was the Brewers' sixth in their last eight games.

Twins 2, Indians 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Red Carew's 11th-inning bunt single drove home the winning run with two outs as the Twins defeated Cleveland, 2-1. Carew put down a perfect bunt between pitcher

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
At New York, Yankees 12-6, Oakland 0	At Kansas City, Royals 2-1, White Sox 1
At Detroit, Tigers 1-0, Athletics 0	At Cleveland, Indians 2-1, Twins 1
At Chicago, White Sox 1-0, Cubs 0	At St. Louis, Cardinals 7-0, Astros 6
At Houston, Astros 6-1, Braves 7	At San Francisco, Giants 2-1, Athletics 0
At Los Angeles, Dodgers 3-0, Angels 0	At Pittsburgh, Pirates 2-1, Reds 3
At Philadelphia, Phillies 5-2, Expos 6	At Baltimore, Orioles 2-1, Yankees 1
At Boston, Red Sox 3-0, Angels 0	At Milwaukee, Brewers 8-3, Rangers 3
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Observer

Negative Thinking

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—There is a secret drawer at our house which has not been opened for years. Some years ago, all of us tacitly agreed that we would simply not open this drawer.



Baker

What the drawer contains are snapshots. A million snapshots. I opened it the other day and hundreds of them came tumbling out. They were terrible, most of them. Out of focus. Double exposures. Overexposed. Underexposed. Faded away.

And the subject matter. What kind of person could have thought it interesting to photograph a 1956 Chevrolet parked at a hot-dog stand? The answer is painful. Here is a blurred black cat skulking under a red metal lawn chair; a close-up of what appears to be a small fish tank but might be the underside of a sink; a rowboat at the edge of what could be either a lake or any empty parking lot.

We used to take these snapshots with a zeal that must have warmed a heart at Eastman Kodak. It was considered important to preserve your life's great moments so you could relive them in the serenity of your doctage, and I suppose this is still done by persons of a certain age, some of whom may even take good pictures. It is a mistake.

Looking at these people standing around in oceans, having their dispersal changed, blowing out birthday candles, gazing at the Tower of London, cutting the wedding cake, dozing at the New Year's Eve party—one sees that they are all wrong, even on the rare occasions when they are in clear focus and well lighted.

The men have too much hair and are too lean and hard. The women's eyes lack wisdom. The

old people look middle-aged and dynamic and the babies look so alarmingly alike that it is hard to tell one from another. You remember most of these people well enough to know they never, never looked like these representations in the snapshots. Or did they? A sad possibility, that. Too sad to be acceptable, regardless of the photographic industry's claim that the camera doesn't lie.

These are not life's great moments preserved, but only life embalmed, all the juices drained, the glory gone to dust. The picture of an arrow stapped in flight, frozen forever against the sky, conveys nothing of this great moment in the arrow's existence; and it is just as useless to try to capture life in the frozen instant of the camera shutter's blink.

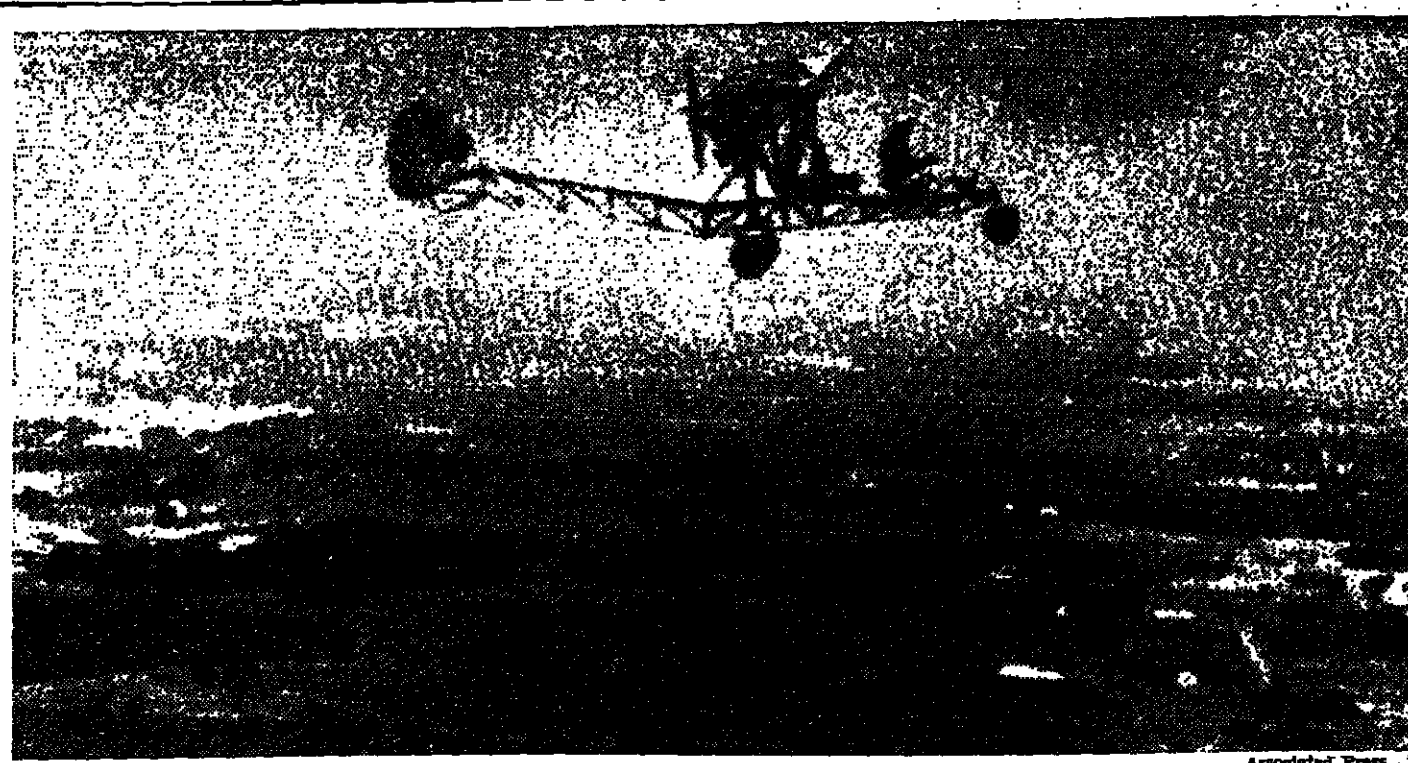
These photographs who are artists, artistically snatched, but most of us, when we get behind the camera, are doomed to be embalmers. What we can do, however, is take great pictures in our heads and not only take them, but store them so that they improve with the years.

We can add color, movement, emotion, feel, taste, sound and even smell. What's more, as the years go by, we can, and usually do, edit and improve them. I have one of these snapshots taken years ago of some hollyhocks in my grandmother's yard. Not only does it show the pink of the flowers, in tints at least as lovely as they were on that distant summer day, but it also contains the incredible blue of the sky—sometimes the sky is filled with glistening cumulus clouds, other times it is the purest blue—as well as the hum of a bumble bee, the distant rumble of a jet, the threatening machine, the smell of wild roses on the fence, the purple outline of the mountains in the distance and, behind me, for this camera can also photograph through 360 degrees, the lordly porch of my grandmother's great house.

This is a splendid snapshot. Am I to believe that this is the way it really was, or should I accept this more recent camera version which tries to tell me that my grandmother's house was only a small gray dilapidated and her front yard a small plot overgrown with weeds?

So we put the cameras away after a while and closed the drawer. I opened it the other day only because of a momentary urge to neat things up by sorting out the pictures and throwing away all but a few.

The job would have taken all day and 2 quit after 20 minutes. An entire day spent with pictures that treat people as those snapshots do would have been intolerable. So, I went to the back yard, sat down, and took some beautiful scenes of the sunlight filtering through the elm tree and felt better right away.



THOSE CRAZY FLYING MACHINES—The Wright Brothers didn't have anything on this brave soul who made the 150-mile flight from Two Harbors, Minn., to Minneapolis in four hours and two stops for gas. He built the thing himself and is probably the only one who would dare fly it. He calls it "Breezy." It is.

A British Institution Reveals Its Names

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON (W.P.)—The Times Literary Supplement, one of Britain's most respected and most influential institutions, has broken with tradition: It is now putting by-lines on its book reviews.

In country vicarages, where the gray, unchanging face of the TLS has had an almost biblical authority for 72 years, the change is taken as another signpost of a decadent age. "The essential virtue of anonymity is that it encourages objectivity," a reader sternly wrote. "The class of men who have written throughout the years for TLS have been concerned primarily with the truth of what they were saying. This is a most precious characteristic which I deeply regret to learn it is not to be your policy to encourage."

But for John Gross, the formidably bright erudite journalist-academic who has just become the weekly's fourth editor, signed reviews are only one of several changes he plans to give the TLS an impact equal to its respectability. Nearly everyone who writes in Britain reads the TLS, largely for its encyclopedic range. In a typical issue, say the one of last Sept. 14, 71 books are reviewed. There is a 3,000-word critique of the limits-of-growth school and places on a new edition of Dante, a Clement Greenberg book on art, Graham Greene's "The Honorary Consul," "Metaphysics and Die Frage Ungarns," "The Library and Monuments of Ely Cathedral," and "Sex and Marriage in Utopian Communities."

A Clearinghouse

As Mr. Gross says, the TLS has been a place where "serious books could expect a serious review, a clearinghouse for academic publications, where coverage is the uniquely distinctive quality."

"I am not proposing to change this, but shift the emphasis. TLS is a great purveyor of information, though in some ways, it has been a staid and dusty institution, an annex to the British Museum."

At 39, Mr. Gross's own academic credentials are impeccable. He has taught English at London University, been a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and written a much-praised history of British reviews, "The Rise and Fall of the Man of Letters." His own book, however, barely mentions the TLS and conspicuously omits it from a list of other journals, also founded in the Edwardian era, that became literary forces in Britain.

The muted impact of the TLS reflects the fact that many of its reviews have been dull and badly written. It has often neglected or been condescending toward significant developments in the arts. It will publish the definitive piece on Croatian poetry, but a characteristically early verdict on

Picasso's cubism decided that it "is merely a tiresome effort to escape from the commonplace by means of a formula."

Mr. Gross has already begun to find brighter and more topical articles. A recent issue has a sparkling review of Tom Stoppard's new play, "Travesties," written by Richard Ellman, the Joyce biographer. A front-page headline quietly boasts of letters from Mary Renault and P. W. Bateson.

Despite this new emphasis on personality, Mr. Gross insists that he will not turn the TLS "into a literary vanity show." Some of his dourer readers think this is an apt description for "The New York Review of Books," a paper Mr. Gross admires and for which he has written.

He intends to keep that definitive piece on Croatian poetry, demanding, however, that it be lucidly written "for the general reader." But he will also find space for the lively arts, for articles on television, the West End theater and journalism. From its beginning, the TLS has enjoyed a following in the United States, drawn in part perhaps by the (anonymous) reviews of Dennis Brogan and Henry James. But the American audience has fallen off and the paper now sells only about 10,000 of its 38,000 copies there.

"I want to mend bridges with America," Mr. Gross said, "by covering more subjects people want to hear about, by bringing in more American contributors."

Seduction List

"I have jotted down an ideal list of those I would like to seduce," he said. But he will not seek names for names' sake, adhering to the TLS tradition of finding a reviewer for a particular book rather than the other way around.

He is sensitive to the arguments that imposed anonymity on TLS reviews for nearly four generations. "It is supposed to insure fair-mindedness and an absence of exhibitionism. It focuses attention on the review, not the reviewer."

The unsigned review also enabled a young academic to discuss uninhibitedly the work of an older colleague, no light matter in the tightly knit world of British universities where promotion often depends on the good will of a few established men. But Mr. Gross is convinced that the case for signed reviews is overwhelming. "There is a moral argument," he said.

"People ought to be accountable for what they write. If you risk exhibitionism, you save yourself the tedium and vendettas that were conducted under the cloak of anonymity. This paper should not have a political line, but keep open house for the left, center and right. But a political place should be identified by its author. I have a responsibility for choosing X or Y to write a review, but I don't have a total responsibility for everything he says."

The signed review will also bring us people who would not otherwise write for TLS. "Finally, it makes for greater liveliness."

PEOPLE: Candidate Figures It Helps to Be Crazy

The former James L. Groh, a Milwaukee used car dealer whose name has been legally changed to Crazy Jim, will be running for governor under the new name this November.

Crazy Jim's name change created some confusion at Milwaukee County Circuit Court.

"Your first name is going to be 'Crazy' and your last name is going to be 'Jim'?" Judge Leander J. Foley asked.

"Correct," replied Jim, noting that he operates a firm called Crazy Jim Motors.

Besides the used car business, Crazy Jim, 40, operates a fleet of trucks in south Milwaukee and promotes demolition derbies.

He will file as an independent in the Wisconsin gubernatorial race with a platform calling for legalizing gambling and a state lottery.

State election administrator Lee Fahy said he knew of no regulation barring the name. "If that's what he wants to be called," said Fahy, "I guess we'd have to put it on the ballot."

Joan Sutherland returned to her home town of Sydney Saturday night for the first time in nine years and was wildly applauded by 1,500 fans for her performance in "The Cat on the Hat" and "The Cat on the Hat."

Miss Sutherland, who started her career 25 years ago singing at weddings for \$5 a performance, opened the city's opera season before an audience that paid up to \$500 a seat. She and husband Richard Baystone were made honorary life members of the Australian Opera Company after the show.

Vice-President Ford celebrated his 61st birthday yesterday with his family in Washington after returning from San Clemente, Calif., where he had talks with President Nixon Saturday.

Foggy Paul V. looking rested and recovered from an attack of arthritis in his right knee, made his regular Sunday appearance to address a crowd in St. Peter's Square. He is expected to leave at midday for his summer residence of Castel Gandolfo, south of Rome.

Capt. Mark Phillips, husband of Princess Anne, was injured Saturday while riding in a show-jumping competition at Feltham, England. Phillips pulled up in pain, apparently with a pulled back muscle, after clearing an obstacle on a third attempt after his horse, Barleham, twice balked. He completed the course in obvious discomfort and was later driven to his parents' home not far from the course.

David Welper, 48, a producer of documentary films, said he and actress Gloria Steinem, 43, have been married on the island of Hawaii. Welper, three children by a previous marriage attended the ceremony.

Czech author Ota Filip has emigrated to West Germany with the permission of his government.



Joan Sutherland homecoming

authorities, friends of the writer said in Munich. Filip, 44, reportedly came to Munich early last week with his wife and two children. He spent 15 months in prison for protesting the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. He was allowed to drive out of the country and take part of his library and manuscripts. His novels include "The Cat on the Hat," "The Cat on the Hat" and "A Pool for Every City."

Police officers and a police clerk in Coral Gables, Fla., have been ordered to stop living with people of the opposite sex whom they're not married. Three policemen and a woman clerk, agreed—but there is one holdout, Jeffrey Vance. He has been suspended from his force for having an affair with a woman.

Yankee said, "I feel that the city is wrong. That the city's attitude is wrong." Police Chief William Kinchington, 57, said that the five were involved in "conduct unbecoming a Coral Gables police employee." Adding that "Anything that comes to my attention that can cast a bad image on the city is a problem. I consider it my duty to investigate." He characterized such living arrangements as illegal and immoral.

Meanwhile, in England a group of farmers' wives, known as the Band of Mercy, have been ordered to stop their activities. The group, calling itself the Band of Mercy, said the raid had been made because carsworth in breeding animals for use in laboratories. "We are determined to stop this treatment and persecution of animals by humans," the spokesman said, adding that the group was planning to widen its activities, as the continued to solicit England. Last month the Band of Mercy claimed responsibility for setting fire to a boat used by seal hunters and also admitted to starting a fire at a pharmaceutical company where experiments on live animals were being carried out.

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